The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,553.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	
including postage	„ 72	
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including postage	„ 38	
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 3 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH.—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for inserting a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PENNEY.—February 11th, at Malabar Hill, D. J. E. Penney, Esq., second son of [illegible].

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	25th	9th
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	19th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched as above on the 18th February.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander A. [illegible], will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the above time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Cocanada	5	19
„ Calicut	5	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin		2	„ Galle	13	
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	11	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Cocanada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Uran.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhurrumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail positively about 25th proximo).

THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," HUGH W. AULD, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 26th January 1867. Agents of *Melbourne* (S.S.)

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "CARNATIC," (1,776 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain REYNOLDS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 20th February at 1 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England. Last shipping day, Monday the 18th instant. Through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 12th February 1867.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on 19th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies thereon.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Bunder at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Tuesday the 19th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 0-15 P.M. precisely on Wednesday.

FOR LONDON via KURRACHEE.
(Under engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,103 Tons Register, EDMOND STACPOOLE, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged. For particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January 1867. Agents of Ship *Trafalgar.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Sailing in March.)

THE new Iron Ship "ALBERT VICTOR," A 1 12 years, 1184 tons. Superior accommodation. For rates of Passage apply to Captain T. CLARKE, or to
BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.
Bombay, 5th February 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
(Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government.)
WILL SAIL 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE Bombay frigate-built Ship "THE TWEED," late "PUNJAUB," I. N., 1,745 tons register, A 1 at Lloyds for 15 years, will sail as above. This fine Vessel being one of the fastest afloat, offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers. As a limited quantity of Cargo only can be taken, application should be made at once to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, 11th Feb. 1867. Agents Ship *The Tweed*

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—
Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)	„ 40 0	„ 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £18.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa for Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*: under 3 years *free*. *Reduced fares for* FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s.; *second class* £2 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £64, 10.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through
Second Class £57, 5.. } Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to
A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd, & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Isabella Kerr*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Isabella Kerr*.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "INNESFALLEN," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Ship *Innesfallen*.
Bombay, 11th February 1867.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A 2ND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Six Rupees per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on application to the undersigned. It will be requisite to produce at the same time the Receipts of the payment of the First and Second Calls.
F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—At a MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, held THIS DAY, at Office No. 2, Victoria Buildings, the following proposition was carried unanimously,—"That Mr. F. Chambers be appointed sole Liquidator."
F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN, beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their PRESERVED PROVISIONS, they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture, Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are required forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.
HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

RECEIVED, by Overland Steamer, a fresh supply of ELEME FIGS and MALAGA RAISINS, at Rs. 2 and 4 per Box respectively.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Sole Agent in Bombay of the VERITAS UNIVERSEL (French Lloyd) and LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE D' ASSURANCE MARITIME DE PARIS, begs to remind the Mercantile Community, Captains, and Ship Owners, that he is prepared to renew and give Official classifications to the Ships of all Nations in the Veritas Register, as well as Certificates of Navigability. He is also prepared to survey, and report upon, all damaged Goods insured by Insurance Companies.
CAPTAIN A. D'ACQUENY,
Care of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co., Apollo Street, and 6 Hummum Street.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the abovenamed Company, held at Calcutta on the 10th December, all Shares on which the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share due on 15th November last, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date, shall not have been paid on the 15th February 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of Clauses 32 and 37 of the Articles of Association.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th December 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO HOLDERS OF CALCUTTA SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given that for the convenience of REGISTERED HOLDERS of CALCUTTA SHARES of the abovenamed Company, on which the 2nd CALL of Rupees 100 (One Hundred) per Share has not yet been paid, the amount of the said Call (with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date) will be received by the BOMBAY BRANCH of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) up to the 15th day of February 1867.

The Bank's Receipt must be presented at this Office with relative Share Certificates in order to the enfacement of the latter in respect of the payment of said Call.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SIGNORA GIUDITTA COLOMBO

begs most respectfully to invite the Public to attend the Theatre (Grant Road), on SATURDAY the 16th instant, the day set apart by the Management for her Benefit.

PROGRAMME.

Don Pasquale di Corneto, an eccentric old Bachelor ... SIGR. POLANI.
Ernesto, his Nephew and Heir (in love with Norina) ... SIG. PIZZIOLI.
Doctor Malatesta, Medical adviser of Don Pasquale, but friend of Ernesto ... SIG. REINA.
Norina, a young widow of poor but virtuous family, in love with Ernesto ... MADAME BOUCHE.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 15TH FEBRUARY.

NE PLUS ULTRA EXPERIMENTS OF MODERN WITCHCRAFT AND SLEIGHT-OF-HAND.

THE MIRACULOUS ORACLE OF DELHI.

A most astonishing exhibition. The Oracle consisting solely of a human head, which at once answers any questions put to it. It speaks and imitates all the movements of the human organism exactly as if it were alive.

GRAND AND SURPRISING OPTICAL REPRESENTATION,
BY
MEANS OF A HYDRO-OXYGEN GAS APPARATUS.
Views in America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c. &c.

GRAND COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1
First Class, Reserved Chairs	„ 5
Private Boxes (Admitting 4)	„ 20

Tickets for Children under 8 years, for First and Second Class, and Gallery, half price.

First Class numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at the *Magical Theatre* on the day of Performance from 10 to 5.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 9.
JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.
A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.
Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of part of the new Municipal Markets on the Esplanade.

The Drawing Specifications may be seen, and Bills of Quantities may be obtained, at the Office of W. EMERSON, Esq., Architect, Rampart Row, Fort.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 25th instant, and addressed to
A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

NOTICE.—If Mrs. WESTAWAY does not remove her Property from my House and pay her Account within six days from this date, the same will be sold without further notice to defray expenses.
JULIA GAYNOR.
66, Dockyard Road, Mazagon, 12th February 1867.

NOTICE.—To be disposed of immediately by private contract, in consequence of the illness of the Proprietress, the new ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, No.66, Dockyard Road, Mazagon. The above House is situated in a business neighbourhood, well furnished, airy, and contains a first class Billiard Table, with every convenience for Boarders. Any enterprising person will find this a good opportunity. For further particulars apply on the premises.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON'S FAREWELL CONCERT

will take place on SATURDAY, February 23rd, 1867, at the Residence of E. I. HOWARD, Esq., who has very kindly placed his House at Miss JACKSON'S disposal for the occasion.

Tickets, Rs. 10 each, to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the KARWAR COMPANY (LIMITED), the undersigned will be glad to receive Orders for Sawginned Dharwar and Compta Cotton to be selected in the Dharwar Districts by a thoroughly competent European Agent, and orders for Messrs. WARWICK & Co., of Hinganghaut, and for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere (Surat), Kamgaum and Oomrowtee will receive immediate and careful attention.
THOMAS D. KER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 12th February 1867.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

3. First class Billiards also provided.
M. GROSMAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.
TRICHINOPOLY, No. I ... „ 10 do.
Do. No. II ... „ 8 do.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7, Forbes Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held on 29th December 1866, the Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on 29th November, viz. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily," and "that A. E. Ashley, Esq., and Heerjee Jehangeer, Esq., be appointed Liquidators," were confirmed.

For the London Asiatic & American Co. (Limited),
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers Eastern Insurance Company.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement all persons having Claims against the Eastern Insurance Company are requested to send in particulars of same; and all persons indebted to the said Company are desired to pay the respective amount due by them, to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), Elphinstone Circle, who have been appointed Managers for the Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER, } Eastern Insurance Company.
Bombay, 9th February 1867.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to notify that he is selling his present STOCK of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., for CASH only, at a reduction of 20 per cent to make room for a large supply daily expected.
R. PARTRIDGE.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS TO HAND PER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	
"Cerise," by Whyte Melville, cheaper edition.	4	8
Rankine's Abstract of Medicine: July to December 1866	4	8
Engineers' and Contractors' Pocket Book—1867	4	8
Beale on the Microscope, *with lens*	9	0
Stanford's Map of India, in case	20	0
Fairbairn on Iron	6	12
Clever Woman of the Family	4	8
Every Man's Own Lawyer	5	0
De la Motte's Book of Ornamental Alphabets	3	0
Simms on Levelling	6	8
Haskoll's Engineer's Field Book	15	0
Rouse's Practical Man	6	12
Addison on Wrongs and Remedies	25	0
Leech's Pictures from Punch, 4 vols. in 2 bound	45	0
Tourists' Vade Mecum (French and English Phrases)	1	0
Photographic News Almanac—1867	0	12
Tanner's Index of Diseases	8	0
Ingoldsby Legends	3	12
Wilson's Anatomists' Vade Mecum	9	0
Ingelow's Poems. Illustrated edition	15	0
Newth's Mechanics and Hydrostatics	6	8
Many Thoughts of Many Minds	9	8
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Cust's Warriors of the Civil Wars. 1611 to 1675. 2 Vols.	12	0
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⁂ Also a small selection of New Music.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
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COLORED Lislie Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
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	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs „ „	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
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THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot.	3	4 0
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THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors		1 12

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BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House. Bombay.

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An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

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PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

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Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
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This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

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N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Twelve Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort,

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—MESSRS. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESSMAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines
AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,
where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both
TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,
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SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.
Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston
Ice.
200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, }
For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, to consider the Report of the Standing Committee on the Draft Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1865, will be held in the Town Hall, on MONDAY the 18th day of February instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 6th February 1867.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON is admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM, and resumes his position in our Bombay and Madras Firms from this date.
ROBINSON BROTHERS.
Liverpool, 1st January 1867.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 3,000 Brass of 100 Cubic Feet of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for sprinkling over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor. The Sand is to be delivered on or before the 30th of April 1867.

Sample Bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent in along with each Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in address to "ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

Tenders will be received up to the 21st instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

NOW READY,
SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WATER CURE
OF
KARLSBAD IN BOHEMIA.
Written expressly for Indian Friends,
BY
CAPTAIN THOYTS,
BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.
Price Rs. 1-8—free by post.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' ... 6 per cent.
6 months' ... 5 per cent.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—A DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS in the POUND having been declared by the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of this Bank, Creditors in the China Loan and holders of Drafts are hereby informed that the above Dividend in respect of their Claims is payable in London on and after 19th instant. Creditors who have not already sent Powers of Attorney are requested to apply at the Bank's Office for forms of same to enable their representatives in London to draw their Dividends. Creditors who have not Agents in London to act for them are requested to apply personally at the Bank's Office here, where arrangements can be made for collecting their Dividends.

Claims of Local Depositors will most probably be settled here, of which further Notice will be given.
A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.
Bombay, 11th February 1867.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—The Proprietors of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have reopened this well known and commodious building in No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, for the accommodation of Gentlemen whose Offices and place of business are in the Fort, as well for the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The Proprietors, therefore, while they offer this great desideratum to the Public, engage to guarantee that every attention shall be paid to the comforts and convenience of those who may patronize them. The Proprietors solicit a renewal of that support from the Public which they formerly enjoyed.

NOTICE.—We are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS:—

LADIES'.

Black Kid Boots.
„ Patent do.

GENTLEMEN'S.

The Prince of Wales' Boot in Morocco.
„ Prince Alfred Boot in do.
„ University do. Kid.
„ Havanna do. do.
„ Chelsea do. Calfskin.
„ Kid with Patent Golosh Boot, Dress.
„ „ Enamelled do. Walking.
„ Do. Imitation Balmoral do.
High Levant Morocco Boot.
Shoes in all the above materials.
Racket Shoes with India Rubber Soles.
Slippers, in great variety.

CHILDREN'S.

Boots in Patent and Cashmere.
Shoes in Patent Straps.
TERMS—CASH.
G. NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

MONDAY EVENING, 18TH FEBRUARY,
SPECIAL NIGHT FOR CHILDREN,

☞ The Performance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

PROFESSOR VANEK,
GRAND WIZARD OF THE NORTH,

Begs to announce that he has arranged a very select and entertaining Performance for Children, and he particularly requests Parents, Friends, and Guardians to secure Tickets for their Children by FRIDAY the 15th instant, as he guarantees a rare treat for them on this evening.

No Tickets will be sold after the above date.

If 20 Tickets or more are taken by any Institution a reasonable reduction will be made.

All the experiments chosen in this Performance will be for the cultivation of the young minds.

SEE THE HANDBILLS

DONT MISS THIS TREAT!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (admitting 4)	Rs. 20
First Class	„ 4
Second Class	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Tickets for Children under 10 years half Price to all parts of the House. Parents &c., &c., accompanying, full Price.

Tickets for Children may be secured at the Magical Theatre till FRIDAY the 15th instant.

No Tickets will be sold after the above date.

Doors open at 6. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NOTICES.

THE DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINA.—This charming instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The instrument complete, fitted in a strong box for travelling, from Rs. 250.
SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.

Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.
Rs. 10 each.—Cash.
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSENE.—The following are the advantages of KEROSENE OIL LAMPS (or what is commonly called by Natives "GAS OIL") over the Cocoanut Oil Lamps,
CLEANLINESS,
BRILLIANCY OF LIGHT,
REQUIRING NO ATTENTION WHILE BURNING,
WILL BURN FOR 30 HOURS WITHOUT TRIMMING;
and, above all, ECONOMY, for one gallon of Kerosene will last as long as, at least, four gallons of Oil, giving 3 or 4 times the amount of light. Another great advantage is that Servants cannot use it for their own purposes, consequently they are not likely to steal it.

KEROSENE will no doubt be much used when its capabilities are known, its beautiful brilliant white light is equal to GAS, and much less expensive than oil.

The very general impression that Kerosene is explosive is a great mistake, which can be easily proved by pouring a small quantity of the Oil on a plate and placing a lighted taper to it, it will then be seen that Kerosene is not dangerous.

There is an objection to the cheap kind of Lamps, inasmuch as they will not burn under a Punka or in a breeze. This is obviated in our Lamps, they being protected by the Patent Wind Cone and Punka Protector, and we can state from experience that the best class of English made Lamps, such as we import, are not easily blown out, but burn steadily in a Verandah or under a Punka.

We have an extensive stock of Lamps of every description, including
CHAMBER LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
READING LAMPS,
VERANDAH LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
WALL LAMPS,
and 2 and 4 LIGHT CHANDELIERS.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PORTABLE TENT LAMPS.—The most useful Lamps of the kind ever manufactured.

The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches, containing—
The Solar Lamp.
Pedestal to form Table Lamp.
Ring and Chains to form Hanging Lamp.
Ground Glass Globe.
2 Glass Chimnies.
Oil Can.
Punkah Protector.
Lamp Scissors.
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon.
Leather to clean the Glasses.
Half a Gross of Wicks.
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments lined with Green Baze, to hold the various parts, and has 2 handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with, Bronze Lamp, Rs. 35.

Price complete as above with, Electro Silver Plated Lamp, Rs. 40.

NOTE.—Each Lamp is guaranteed to be complete as above described, and in perfect good working order: they are the cheapest and best Lamps of the kind ever manufactured, and can only be sold for CASH. Constituents will, consequently, please remit the amount with order, and when necessary, Re. 1 extra for wood packing case.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
8 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—[illegible]
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Reference is kindly permitted to
GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE Co. (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, called for SATURDAY next the 9th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, to admit of the Reports and Accounts being circulated prior to the Meeting which will be held for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts to the end of the year.

To consider the present financial position of the Company, and, if necessary, to pass Resolutions authorizing the Directors to mortgage the property of the Company, to issue Debentures, or to use such other means as may be practicable for raising money on the property of the Company, to discharge the pressing liabilities of the Company, or if considered desirable to pass Resolutions for the winding up of the Company either in the High Court under the supervision of the High Court or voluntarily, as the case may be.
By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Meadow Street, Bombay, 7th February 1867.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the Company's Premises, 24 Rampart Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of February 1867, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts to 30th September 1866.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors.
4th.—To elect Auditors.
By order of the Board,
H. HIBBERT, Acting Secretary.
4th February 1867.

EVENING CONCERT.—Signor ZAPPA, Pupil of the Conservatorio of Milan, and *Maestro* at the Italian Opera of Bombay, has the honour to announce that he proposes, with the assistance of the principal Artistes of the Italian Opera, to give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February inst., at Mr. Howard's House on Malabar Hill, which has been kindly lent for the occasion.

The Programme will comprise solo and concerted pieces, both vocal and instrumental.

Tickets (to be obtained of MR. SOUNDY) Ten Rupees each.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Posing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November the number was 57,056.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to The Manager *Bombay Gazette Press.*
Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	42 per sh.
750,000	500	100	Rs.4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	96 to 97 p. share
1,208,000	400	13	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	47 to 48 p. share

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,400 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	295 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	......	New Do...	175 to 180 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	145 p. s.
110,000	2,000	200	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	45 per share
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	640 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	215 per share.
25,180,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,190 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	225 per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
£20	£8	5 p ct	Do.	
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	1s. 11 10/16d. nominal.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 to 100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¼.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¾.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand	220 nominal.
China House Bills ...	30 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. 9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. 9 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	.. .. ..	Rs. 88¾
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	.. .. ..	" 92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	.. ..	88½
" " " " 1842-43	.. ..	
" " " " 1854-55	.. ..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. .. ..	" 106¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. .. ..	" 103
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	110¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes	... " 10-4
Spanish Dollars	... " 225
Carolus	... " 296
Mexican Dollars	... " 220
German Crowns	... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces	... " 223
Bar Silver	... " 106
Gold Leaf	... " 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... " 16-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

OLD.

	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	290 to 295
Dhollera .... Bhownuggur	260 to 265
Surat .... Broach	250 to 255
Oomrawuttee............ Akote	250 to 255
Khandeish .... Barsee............	220 to 255
Compta	285 to 290
Vingorla	275 to 280
Veeraval............	205 to 225

NEW.

Oomrawuttee .... Akote	290 to 295
Khandeish .... Barsee............	280 to 285
Dhollera .... Bhownuggur	300 to 308
Hinganghat	312 to 315
Broach	30 to 305
Veeraval	270 to 275

Ready Sales............ 500 Candies.
For Future Delivery, 2,500 to 2,800 Candies.
Market active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 14.

Hough, Lieutenant Colonel L. S., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Stock, Colonel, Adjutant General on duty, from Kurrachee.

Ouchterloney, Captain, Royal Artillery, A. D. C., on leave, from Surat.

Tapp, Major General, C.B., on leave, from Surat.

Collier, Lieutenant Colonel, H. M.'s 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.

Hinton, Surgeon Major H. B., Bengal Army, on sick leave, to Neilgherry Hills.

Petrie, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Mhow.

Coles, Lieutenant C. H., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Dhoolia.

Battye, Captain W. B., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Berthon, Captain T. P., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Sandwith, Lieutenant W. F., 26th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Bandora.

Speedy, Surgeon R., 45th Foot, on sick leave, from Poona.

Blair, Major V. C., 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Neemuch.

Williams, Surgeon, 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, to Kamptee.

Collier, Lieutenant Colonel, H. M.'s 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Hawthorn, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Malligaum.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant C. Wodehouse, H. M.'s 12th Regiment N. I., has been appointed Boundary Settlement Commissioner in the Myhee Kanta.

Lieutenant G. F. Beville, Staff Corps, has been confirmed in his appointment as a member of the civil and military examination committee, vice Captain Phillips.

Lieutenants G. R. Goodfellow and H. B. Abbott officiated as Political Resident and First Assistant Political Resident at Aden, respectively from the 8th May to the 21st August 1866, and again from the 27th December 1866 to the 1 th January 1867.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Acting Sub-Collector of Broach, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Surat District, and with power to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the districts under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. Sheppard is also authorised to grant licenses under section 7 of Act XXXI. of 1860 (an Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), in the Broach Division of the Surat District.

The temporary promotion of Lieutenant G. T. Giertzen from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Police Superintendents, notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 6th December last, at page 2057, is to have effect from the 22nd May 1866.

Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Westropp, Commandant of the Poona Horse, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Amidas Manji, L.M., is appointed to the medical charge of the subordinate jail lately established at Ahmedabad.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. C. M. Hogg to be First Assistant to the Collector of Tanna.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard to be First Assistant to the Collector of Surat, continuing to act as Sub-Collector of Broach.

Mr. A. H. Spry to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Mr. F. Thelwall to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Canara, continuing to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Canara.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard to be Extra Second Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, and to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish.

Mr. H. J. Stokes to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. G. H. Johns to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Surat, continuing to act as Second Assistant to the Collector of Tanna.

Mr. M. B. Baker to be Third Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, and to act as Extra Second Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish.

Mr. R. E. Candy to be Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Canara.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt to be Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Kulladghee.

The following officers and gentlemen are appointed a Committee of Management for the Charitable Dispensary at Tatta:—

The Deputy Magistrate of Jerruck, and the Mooktyarkar of Tatta, Ex-officio.

Mr. Meea Alla bux Shakranee, Mr. Dewan Chandoo Mull.

The Rev. E. N. Dickinson, Chaplain of Rajcote and Bhooj, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station.

In the order date 30th January last, the name of the Rev. R. Easum was by mistake given in place of the Rev. A. Miller, that order is therefore cancelled, and the following substituted:—

Junior Chaplains the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M. A., the Rev. F. Gell, B. A., and the Rev. A. Miller, B. A., are appointed Senior Chaplains from 30th November 1866.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, is allowed preparatory leave from the 11th to the 14th proximo.

Mr. R. West, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Canara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 4th instant.

Mr. A. C. Trevor, Second Assistant Collector of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.			
14 Longwood	Plange	Sydney, Dec. 8.
Colonel Ledyard	Wells	Maulmein, Jan. 12.
Manchester (s)	Teasdale	Dwarka and Kutch.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.			
14 Trafalgar	Sharpool	London via Kurrachee.
Madras (s)	Joyner	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
P. and O. Co's S. S. *Rangoon*, R. T. Dundas, bound to China, &c.
Ship *Garibaldi*, C. J. Brandt, bound to Rangoon.
Ship *Ethel*, Cameron, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Dalkeith*, for Liverpool.
S. S. *Sir John Lawrence*, for Malabar Coast.
Brig *Morahoba*, for Aden.
Brig *Pauin Reoport'l*, for Mozambique.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To Sail in March.

SHIP "DULEEP SINGH," 1200 tons register, J. W. JENNINGS, Commander. For Passage apply to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Agents, or to Captain JENNINGS on board.

THE SECOND EDITION
OF THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
FOR FEBRUARY,
WILL BE
IS NOW READY,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

Map.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
  Scinde Railway
  Punjaub Railway
  East Indian Railway
  Eastern Bengal Railway
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
  Great Southern of India Railway
  Indian Branch Railway
  Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
  P. and O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales
  Austrian Lloyds
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
  British India Steam Navigation Company
  Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
  China Steamers
  Indus Steam Flotilla
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla
  India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
  Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
  North Western Dak Company
  Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
  Delhi and Umritsur Dak
  Punjaub and North Western Company
  Commercial Transport Association Company
  Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.

Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.

Ball Programmes of the newest designs.
Bills of Lading.
Bills of Exchange.
Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.

Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.

Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.

Account Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.

Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide.

Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.

A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

BEEF AND PORK FOR SALE. Apply on board *Flying Venus* and *Ellen Bates*.
EDWARD BATES & Co.

WANTED, by a Mercantile Firm, an European BOOK-KEEPER, capable of taking charge of a set of Books. Apply by letter stating terms and experience to "M.," Office of the *Bombay Gazett*

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR in Sassoon's New Building, No. 3, opposite Mint, either for Shop, Office, or Godown. Apply to No. 7 Hummum Street. DADY DORABJEE & Co.

THE BEEF and MUTTON SLAUGHTER HOUSES in Bombay will be ABOLISHED from the 19th instant, on which date the new ones at BANDORA will be opened.

The first Meat Train will arrive in Bombay at 5 A. M. on the morning of the 20th instant.

Any person using any place as a Slaughter House within the City of Bombay after this notice will be dealt with according to Law.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 14th February 1867.

ASSAULT OF ARMS.

FOIL, BROADSWORD, AND SINGLE STICK, will be given by MONSIEUR E. POULIN assisted by SEVERAL GENTLEMEN AMATEURS, THIS AFTERNOON at 4 P. M., MESSRS. SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, Elphinstone Circle. Tickets, Rs. 4, to be had at ROSSELET & Co., and FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

The entire proceeds will be handed over to the acting Senior Magistrate to be applied to the purposes of the Poor Fund.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the above Establishment, No. 7, Church Gate Street, will be open on MONDAY next, 18th February, for taking all kinds of Photographs &c. &c.

P. S.—The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of MR. D. SYKES, late Photographer of Bombay and Poona, as Operator and General Manager; and they trust, with punctual attention to all orders, they will be able to secure the patronage of the public in general.

Bombay, 14th February 1867.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).
ઇમ્પીરીઅલ કાટન પરેશ કુમપની (લીમીટેડ).

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, 22nd instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 7 Church Street, Bombay, for the purposes following, viz.:—

1. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of the present Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons, who have tendered their resignation of such Office.

2. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee and Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee, resigned, and Mr. Alladinbhoy Habibhoy, disqualified.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th February 1867.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE DUNCAN ROAD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of India, and with the consent of the Trustees of Thacker Khuttow Purshotum, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the following two Lots of LANDED PROPERTY:—

LOT 1ST.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the Premises, all the right, title, and interest of PUSSOO JAIRAJ in or to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or a pucka built two storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in the Duncan Road, in the New Town, containing by admeasurement 292 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: on the East by public road called Khoja Street, on the West by the public road called the Duncan Road, on the North partly by the house of Dossabhoy Dadabhoy and partly by the house of Sullimon bin Rujubally, and on the South partly by the house of Dossabhoy Muncherjee and partly by the house of Humabaye, wife of Dorabjee Muncherjee, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. ——

LOT 2ND.

On THURSDAY the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of PUSSOO JAIRAJ in or to the piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or a chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Duncan Road, in the New Town, containing by admeasurement 366 square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: on the East by the public passage, on the West by the Duncan Road, on the North by the house of Doming Keytan Fernandes, and on the South by the house of Goolam Bunnoo, and his assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 76.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February 1867.

NEW MUSIC.

A SMALL SELECTION OF NEW MUSIC,
POPULAR PIECES NOW AVAILABLE.

	Rs.	
Allen—The Goat Bells	3	0
Blumphin—Sweet Flower....................	2	4
———— Dreaming of Angels....................	2	4
Blumenthal—The Birds await the day..............	2	4
———— Leeline....................	3	0
———— Le Soir....................	3	0
French—Paddle your own Canoe....................	2	4
Gabriel—The Blind Boy....................	1	8
Godfrey—Mabel	2	4
King—Linger, Oh! gentle Time....................	2	0
———— If I were a Voice....................	2	4
Levey—Many a year ago....................	2	4
Miss Lindsay—The Bridge....................	2	4
Tinley—I cannot mind my wheel, Mother....................	2	0
Lover—The Whistlin' Thief....................	2	4
Richards—Warblings at Eve	2	4
Russell—Solitude....................	2	0
Sullivan—Sigh No more Ladies....................	2	0
———— Sweet day so Cool....................	2	4
———— If doughty deeds my Lady please....................	2	4
Taylor—I heard a Spirit Sing....................	2	4
Williams—Effie Sunshine....................	2	4
Four Part Songs—		
Gather ye Rosebuds....................	1	8
Spring time....................	1	8

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Paddle your own Canoe, arranged by Brinley Richards	3	0
The Bombay Waltz....................	3	0
La Belle Helene....................	3	0
Mabel—Godfrey	3	0
Adele—Godfrey	3	0
Barbebleue—Quadrille, Godfrey	3	0
Melodies arranged as Duets....................	2	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the SECOND and THIRD STOREYS of a large and airy HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row. Each flat fit for a Family. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
Forbes Street, 14th February 1867.

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION).—SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to attend at the Office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at twelve o'clock, to receive the Liquidators' Report for the past year.
2, Nesbit Lane. LAURENCE ROBERTSON.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES, No. 1 (FORT and COLABA) COMPANY.—Gentlemen who have enrolled themselves in the above Company are requested to meet at the Town Hall THIS DAY, (FRIDAY 15th inst.) at 4-30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Officers.
J. E. DUDLEY,
Honorary Secretary B.V.R.
Bombay, 15th February 1867.

FOR SALE (TERMS CASH) TENNANT'S PALE ALE in quarts, with Capsule, in splendid condition, now ready for delivery. Price moderate.

ALSO.

1 Life Boat, 28 feet long, with Clifford's Patent.
1 Cutter, 28 feet long, with ditto.
Apply to BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE,
No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RAGOO SHAMJEE, 15 Meadow Street, Bombay, beg to intimate that he has received by the last Overland Mail the following NEW GOODS, the latest production of Paris and London:—

Millinery Bonnets.
Trimmed Hats.
Black Lace Mantles, handsomely trimmed.
Black Lace do. do.
Do. do. Jackets
Black and Coloured Mohairs.
Black and Coloured Glace Silk.
Fancy French Silk Grenadine.
New Pattern in French Muslin.
New Cling Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Cashmere and Kid Boots.
Children's Silk and Cashmere Hoods.
French Merino in all colours.

He has also the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay that he has engaged a LADY of great experience to conduct the Millinery, Dress-making, and Fancy Departments, and any order entrusted to her care will receive prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders carefully and promptly attended to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, the line from SINDEE to NAGPORE, a distance of 29 miles, will be opened for PUBLIC TRAFFIC, when PASSENGERS and GOODS will be booked to and from those Stations from that date.

One Passenger and one Mixed Train will be run between Sindee and Nagpore daily, in connection with the through Trains to and from Bombay as shown below.

TIME BILL.

Down Trains.			Up Trains.		
Stations.	Mixed	Pass.	Stations.	Pass.	Mixed
	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Sindee Dep......	8 0	1 20	Nagpore Dep.	1 10	5 45
Boree Arr......	8 55	1 56	Boree Arr. ...	2 0	7 0
Do. Dep ...	9 0	2 2	Do. Dep....	2 5	7 5
Nagpore Arr..	10 15	3 0	Sindee Arr....	2 40	7 52

E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th February 1867.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

WE are surprised to find that our daily contemporary, notwithstanding the many signal proofs he has furnished to the public of his economy and statesmanship, is still a believer in the delusion of the Cotton Frauds Act in the face of the imbecile results of its operations during the three years of its existence. The *Times of India*, sitting as it does at the feet of the economical Gamaliels "of all England," is, by its admiration of that marvellous effort of legislative wisdom and foresight, and by its occasional attempts at tinkering it into effectiveness, mainly responsible for perpetuating the belief among a section of the community that it is the duty of Government, out of the State exchequer, to employ a staff of detective officers to prevent private traders and merchants who are too indifferent or too stingy to look after their own interests, from being cheated by men with whom they do business. If the principle is a true one that Government should relieve the cotton merchants and the Banks who buy or advance money on cotton of the duty which plainly belongs to them, of seeing that the cotton they buy or advance upon is what it is represented to be, then we do not see why Government should not organize a new department of State for the general extension of morality in all the trades and callings of India. In fact, on the hypothesis of our contemporary it would be the duty of Government to plant a detective sepoy at the door of every one of us to see that we all got value for our money, and we are not sure that such a functionary would not be particularly useful at the doorstep of our contemporary when he is enlightening his readers on the detection of cotton adulteration. Why should Government appoint and pay men who are neither more nor less than so many "assistants" to the merchants and bankers of Bombay; and by rigorous or by emasculate and imbecile legislation see that these worthy gentlemen, forsooth, are not defrauded? Government might as well appoint an Editor to the *Times of India* to see that the public are furnished with pure and unadulterated editorial matter every morning. As we understand "economy" the Cotton Frauds Act is a piece of great stupidity and practically a violation of the ordinary principles of trade as now established in all civilized countries. The purchase of cotton should, in our opinion, be conducted on the same principle as the purchase of a horse, and no one would ever think of seriously suggesting that the public should be protected against imposition by the sale of hacks. Not one of the enterprising "developers" of the cotton resources of India would think a moment of purchasing a horse without examining him, and yet that is a transaction of only a few hundred rupees; but in transactions involving the payment of tens of thousands or lacs of rupees these gentlemen will not bestir themselves to ascertain whether they are buying genuine cotton or genuine rubbish. The logical consequence of their position is, that if they lose by having advanced on what turns out to be pickings or sweepings they have themselves to blame. Merchants and dealers who still hanker like the *Times of India* after legislative expedients are entirely in the wrong in supposing that it is by officious moralists in Legislative Councils, or the arbitrary interference of Government officers, or by Government efforts of any kind that fraud in any cotton transactions they are pleased to enter into will be suppressed. They must protect themselves, like the purchasers of tobacco or wine, by their own enterprise—and the means of protection are within the reach of all of them—or they must pay the penalty of purchasing the proverbial pig in a sack.

We do not quite understand our contemporary's allusive and ungenerous insinuation, when dilating upon Mr. Rivett-Carnac's performances at Colaba, that that gentleman had been made a tool of by the Railway authorities here with the sinister object of concealing their own shortcomings and mismanagements. The Railway authorities here and the local Government are in all questions of Railway improvement, fettered hopelessly in red-tape and routine. The development of the Railway system of India, which one might have expected to progress in a manner worthy of the imperial destinies of the country, worthy even of its present growing trade, has, on the contrary, proceeded in a peddling provincial spirit and at the pace of improvements in a petty Municipal burgh. The most energetic officer that could be entrusted with the management of the G. I. P. Railway has to take arms against a sea of troubles before any recommendations he makes are adopted. The Bombay Government, which is ever ready to wrench all the power it can out of the gripe of Bengal Civilians, has invariably seen the local needs in connection with Railway extension and strenuously urged the same upon the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Unfortunately the Bombay Government, however, can sanction no work exceeding in cost Rs. 10,000; and, unfortunately, also the narrow prejudices of Bengal Civilians do not permit them to believe that Bombay has long since outgrown Calcutta and is now the commercial Capital of India. Any recommendation for works beyond the figure named, even though assented to by the Bombay Government, is bandied about, out of the purest reverence for red-tape and circumlocution, between it and Calcutta, and the Secretary of State, and the Board of Directors, until it finally gets shelved, adopted or forgotten. It required the experience of three years' cotton trade to convince the Home Government of the necessity of doubling the line, and we believe the efforts of Captain Osborn, backed by the powerful remonstrances of Sir Bartle Frere, had much to do with obtaining the sanction to the doubling of the 190 miles of line between Egutpoora to Bhosawul. We understand that since that sanction has been obtained the operation of laying a second line of rails has been pushed on with all possible speed and will be completed in six or eight months. If the traffic management here has not been able to respond to the requirements of traders up-country, it is largely owing to the stinginess of the Home Government, but provisional arrangements are being made, until the doubling of the line is completed, for the construction of additional "passing places," which will allow of more trains being run along the single line. As an instance of the evil effects of the circumlocution system which prevails, we may mention that application was made to Government for permission to erect temporary cotton sheds at certain stations, but, thanks to official sloth, the sanction was obtained after the modest interval of two years, by which time, owing to the completion of a farther portion of the Railway and a change in the centres of traffic, the sheds were no longer required. The Board of Directors, too, it must be owned, are not without blame, for when the management here indents upon them for hundreds of engines and thousands of waggons, they in their anxiety to give the order to some big contractor who has more work than he can do send them out in leisurely dribblets, crippling the Company in its efforts to meet the public wants. We do not believe that even the *Times of India* can make bricks without straw.

As to the general question of cotton pressing, the advantages are so obvious that they may be left to produce their own effects with the lapse of time. It is difficult to understand why a cultivator should be bullied into pressing or half-pressing his cotton any more than into educating his child or banking his money. The transport of loosely packed docras is undoubtedly a serious inconvenience and loss to the Company and the public. According to Captain Osborn, a train capable of carrying 555 tons of cotton can only carry 168 tons when the cotton is packed in docras; and an additional charge of two shillings a hundredweight is thrown upon the cultivator accordingly. His estimate of the saving that would be effected in a single year by traders who half-pressed their cotton is the enormous sum of 25½ lacs of rupees. The revolution that is demanded in the matter, as in many more important ones in India, is a work of time, to be accomplished by the spread of intelligence; and just as Captain Osborn in the valuable correspondence on this subject which we published a year ago said that the monsoon traffic "would soon teach Rama "and Bhimjee not to take the wheels off their "carts directly rain commences up country," so also the cultivators or dealers in the interior will, with rapid railway transit and a lower price for cotton, be speedily converted into staunch apostles of the half pressing system.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE HOUSE RATE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It must be a great satisfaction to the "constituent elements" (as Mr. Wishwanath Narrayen Mundlick would denominate them) outside the Bench of Justices, to be served out with newspapers containing full and reliable short-hand reports of the deliberations of their municipal representatives, and I make no doubt that the Justices themselves find the exercise of debate to be not only useful but very refreshing. In these days when there is so little to bother or distract one, a brisk discussion by the Justices on any public question, cannot fail to be received with gratitude by the integral atoms who pay the molecular taxes. These uncomplaining taxpayers receive the decisions of the Justices with tolerable satisfaction, as it is only right they should, and whenever the Commissioner wants funds to keep himself out of debt—which he generally does every quarter—they open their purses and count out their liabilities, which they put away in their lotas until their friend the old Parsee Collector drops in upon them in a friendly way. But while the decision of the Justices is received with thankfulness, the road of discussion which leads to the decision frequently affords the taxpayer considerable amusement. Thus the camelion-like views which were expressed in favour of a reduction of the house-rate cannot but stir up the thinking powers of those rate-payers who are of an enquiring turn of mind. They might wish to reconcile the views of their local statesmen and economists, if for no other purpose than that of assuring themselves of the wisdom of their senatorial representatives who share with their (the rate-payer's) spouses the control of the domestic purse. But they do not always succeed in this very laudable desire, and they find not only differences of opinion wide as the poles asunder, but diversities of views, which the mathematical Mr. Cocker has left no rules for working out, and the authors on logic have allowed to escape unnoticed.

Let me give some of the views of the Justices on this discussion:—

1. "The value of house property in Bombay would continue to increase because the area was extremely limited and population was coming into it from various quarters of the world at a very rapid rate."

2. "The Bench ought to have as much respect for themselves as not to ask the Council to do that which they could not do so long as it had any regard for its own self-respect."

3. "House accommodation was not provided, and it was not likely to be provided if the Bench had in view raising the house rate to ten per cent. Even within the next ten years, property would not be able to bear that rate. The maximum rate of ten per cent, which had been standing over the head of the house owners, had been a bar to the extension of house building."

4. "It was needless to keep a ten per cent. house tax which a majority of the Bench had admitted more than once, when they asked him to bring in a town duties Bill, should not be levied."

5. "The owner would take very good care to recover the extra tax from his tenant."

6. "There was very little chance of the Municipality getting ten per cent. from the landlords. It would be very injudicious for the Bench to part with this silent power which it had of putting in force the clause on a future occasion. Was very much against the proposition of the Committee. Should be very glad to see the house-tax increased to 7½ per cent."

7. "If the house-rate was ever raised to ten per cent., it would fall upon the house occupiers, so that it could not be a hardship upon the house-owners."

8. "House property was a class of property which should bear the greater part of the municipal expenses. About an hour ago the Bench voted to levy fifteen months' taxes in seven, and when Mr. —— brought forward a very reasonable proposition, a portion of the Bench was up in arms on behalf of the poor victimized landlords of Bombay."

9. "If he was not mistaken the town duties Bill sought to tax building materials. (No!) He thought timber was included in the list of articles which the Bill proposed to tax."

10. He did not see any particular harm in the retention of the proviso about a ten per cent. house rate, yet at the same time he did not see any good, when it raised as it had done a feeling of apprehension in the minds of a large class of householders. He was quite convinced that house property could not bear ten per cent. and was not likely to bear ten per cent. for some time to come. The cost of building material was so very great that house property did not now pay a reasonable percentage to the landlord (Oh! oh!) excepting certain classes of property at Malabar Hill."

11. "House property in Bombay was dearer than in any other part of the world, and was not able, and would not be able for many years to come, to bear ten per cent."

12. "It was a singular statement to make in Bombay that house property was dearer here than in any other part of the world, not even excepting London, and it was singular to say that it could not bear a rate of ten per cent."

I have no wish to pronounce an opinion on these varied views, and the atomic molecular ratepayers may consider them all capable of reconciliation with each other and with John Stuart Mill if they please. There is no doubt, however, that several of the advocates of a reduction of the house-rate have gone into the discussion with opinions formed upon present appearances. They have trusted to their capacities of judging things outside. Each advocate takes his own private guage and calls that unity. From this he measures the affairs of his neighbour. If he is a landlord he is tempted to view the house rate as exceedingly high; if a tenant, it is not high enough. When the Commissioner declared that house property "could not bear ten per cent." he forgot that he was cutting at the very root of any increase of municipal rates. If there were good reasons for maintaining a low house-rate, and these reasons were founded on the present reduction of rents, which was due to an exceptional cause, were there not equally good reasons for reducing all other rates? If depressed commerce and an unprecedented financial crisis were bearing heavily upon the community, so that the people could not pay the rents of prosperous or even of ordinary seasons, and the landlords were thereby deprived of a portion of their rents, are not the same arguments applicable at present to all municipal taxation? It should have been shown by the Commissioner that while landlords were suffering martyrdom at the hands of their tenants, that tenants were more than usually prosperous; for if the house-rate was kept at a minimum, and town duties introduced and the rates established at a maximum, Peter would surely be made rich at the expense of Paul: in other words there would be class taxation, than which nothing that the Justices could sanction would be more discreditable. Lump by lump, and bushel by bushel, the municipal revenues have been increased during the last two years, and yet there is not enough. The cry is raised "I must be adequately supplied with funds." The only point which the rate payers would like to have cleared up is, when will the point of saturation be reached? If after each quarterly meeting of the Justices the same question is asked because of some new demand being made upon the rate payer, it must astonish these atomic individuals not a little to find that a reduction has been discussed. They become bewildered at the hot and cold policy of the Commissioner. Perhaps some of the Justices engaged in these discussions do not themselves see the prejudices they are creating when they unfurl their flags in favour of any class. It may be that giving way to powerful interests might conciliate a class and secure votes on other matters which do not concern the powerful interests, but this would not be municipal government; it would not be government at all. The proper way to treat the discussion on the reduction of the house-rate would be for the Justices to assure one another that if house property had suffered during very exceptional times, everything else had suffered in like manner; and if there was a difference, that industry and commerce had suffered most; that such being the case they would vote only for those things which would bring back prosperity if they possibly could do so, and if they could not, that they would not vote in the interest of any class, but would urge one another each to bear his own burden like good representatives in order to teach, the molecular grumblers outside to bear theirs.

The house-rate in Bombay is as yet on the verge of discussion: its proportion to various other rates has yet to be explained. The Municipality are not prepared with the necessary reliable information on which to proceed to argument, and this rate must be allowed to stand over for awhile. Two things appear to me to be very clear regarding the house rate:—1, that it will yet receive a clear verdict on its own merits without reference to the price of tiles and white wash; and 2, that it must be regulated without a care for either landlord or tenant, let the majority of the Justices belong to the one class or the other.

If I were to set up my own rentometer and proceed to read its indications, I should be persuaded to note the change "increase" as a certain prognostic. The glass has exhibited this tendency for the last five years, and has already mounted up 200 per cent. in my house, with a rattling staircase. (I was thinking of maintaining a coroner on the premises). But grievous as my own ills are, I would not care to point to them as the true state of every other tenant, though I might have reason to suppose that they were as a feather in the air showing the direction of the breeze, and I am glad to find a majority of Justices were of this way of thinking.

9th February. Q.

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent).

ALEXANDRIA, 26TH JANUARY.

SINCE I last addressed you the business in cotton of every class, especially for the middling qualities, has been inconsiderable, and prices have not materially altered. Good cotton is scarce, and not many sorts to select from. The quotation to-day is 30 dollars per cantar for fair open ginned, and for good fair 2 dollars more. During the fortnight about 90,000 cantars have changed hands in Alexandria. Two-thirds of the estimated crop have been shipped since the beginning of the season. Freight by steamers to Liverpool ⅝d. per lb., but ½d. is likely to be the rate in the course of a day or two. Money is more scarce again, and bills difficult of sale. Exchange may be quoted at 95¼.

There is very little news to give you from this place. There are extensive preparations being made at Cairo for the investment of the Viceroy by Lord Fitzclarence Paget with the K. C. B.-ship conferred by Her Majesty on His Highness.

There are three of H. M.'s ships of war at present in the harbour, namely, the *Arethusa*, *Eudymione*, and *Racer*; two more are expected, beside the frigate with the Admiral.

The barracks and hospital at Suez for the troops are being proceeded with; and Captain Willoughby, R. N., has surveyed the harbour, and laid down the marks for the moorings of H. M.'s Transports.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have constructed a residence for Captain Penny, the coal agent, &c., and large stores for goods on the Marina. They have also constructed a commodious screw pile jetty, which will be of great service to the Company. This is the work of Captain Roberts, who, since he arrived here, has really done wonders for the Company, the comfort of the employés of the service, and the convenience of the public. I may mention further that a few days ago a beautiful steamer, intended as a tender for the steamers of this Company, was launched from their yard. Mrs. Roberts, the agent's wife, named her the *Garbari*, and the *elite* of the city were present on the occasion. The same afternoon the *Garbari* made a trial trip, which proved most satisfactory, and she is said to be a fast sailer. In the course of the ensuing week, before Mr. Flockhart gives over charge, the official trial trip will be undertaken. This vessel was built by Messrs. Laird Brothers of Birkenhead Iron Works, sent to this country in convenient pieces for erection; the engines were also supplied by that eminent firm; they are on the newest principles; surface condensers to work on either high or low pressure. Nothing in mordern science can surpass them, and as far as one can see, the *Garbari* will prove a great success.

The Scotch Kirk is making great progress, they have got to the first window, and now awaiting the rest of the material, stone, and wood-work, all from Glasgow. It is to be hoped that the building will be completed before the summer heat overtakes us, as the Scotch masons, though sober men, are fond of athole brose, the honey is good, but whiskey in Alexandria is as inferior as it is abundant. The foundation stone, strange to say, has not yet been laid. The absence of the Consul General in Upper Egypt having been the cause of the delay. But, he having now returned, probably next week will see to that being done. The Freemasons are all getting their aprons renovated and new ties, to help at the ceremony.

The magnificent works of the Azizieh Company are now nearly completed. Mr. Braes, the Superintendent, well and favourably known to many in the East, but in Bombay particularly, deserves great credit for his management of this great enterprize. I understand that after the instalation of the Viceroy amongst the K. C's. of the Bath, Mr. Braes will receive a decoration from His Highness, and be thereafter known as Braes-Bey.

A telegram was received to-day from Cairo reporting a storm in the desert by which the railway and telegraph have suffered, a portion of them being washed away, and probably this letter may, like the passengers, be detained a day or two.

The weather here has been boisterous, but I have heard of no casualties in the harbour, beyond a lighter or two sinking.

The streets are a disgrace to the local authorities.

The whole body of the people are enjoying, in the midst of their dirt, a degree of health that one can barely comprehend. The price of provisions is still high; and in the face of their superabundance this can scarcely be accounted for. The quality also is regarded as unusually good.

With reference to the insurrection in Crete by Syra we have news from Canea, which report details of the affair at Selinos and the results of some further fighting under Coronecs and Caracos near Rethymno. In the former affair, the Imperial Commissioner had it nearly all his own way, his troops being more than ten to one of the insurgents. Anxious under present circumstances to avoid anything like a general engagement, the rebel chiefs had issued orders directing the force near Selino to break up into several small bodies and to avoid a meeting with the troops. This was done, but Mustapha came upon one of the fragments and would literally have driven it into the sea but for the timely appearance of the Russian frigate *Grand Admiral* off Tripoli (near Selino). There some 50 or 60 managed to escape off to the frigate, and were taken on board her with a large number of women and children, who had already congregated at this point, waiting for a foreign man-of-war to take them off the island. In this way the remnant of the little detachment escaped. From Rethymno the report is that Coroneos and Caracos had completely beaten the small (but relatively strong) force of Turks which went out to meet them. No details of these affairs have, however, been received, nor of two other sharp skirmishes which are said to have taken place near Canea just before the steamer left.

Rumours of a general rising in Epirus have been current lately, but on good authority we learn that beyond a hasty raid of 800 Greek filibusters round the village of Radowitza not much has taken place. The reviewers were promptly met by a strong detachment of troops and driven back across the border after the exchange of a few shots.

In both Thessaly and Epirus, however, the state of feeling amongst the Christian population is regarded as ominous, and the troops in the two provinces are to be reinforced by an additional 10,000 men. The Commander-in-Chief has received orders from the Porte to deal vigorously with any outbreak that may occur. It is also affirmed that the Governor of Thessaly has distributed arms amongst the Mussalman population.

We learn through the Austrian steamer that an engagement, favourable to the insurgents, has been fought at Kissamous. An affair has also taken place in the district of Canea, of which the result is not known. The detachment which was surprised and put to flight by the Turks near Selinos, is said to have been that of Souliotis. This daring but rash guerilla chief had separated from the main body of the insurgent troops, and, wishing to act on his own account, had taken his band some distance from the corps of Coroneos.

In Syra everything is quiet. The new blockade runner is anxiously expected from England which has been purchased by the money of the Syriotes.

The religious movement towards Romanism amongst the Armenians of Zeitoun, Marash, and other districts of the ancient province of Lower Armenia, and their acceptance of the supremacy of the Pope, have attracted the anxious attention of the Armenian Patriarchate at Constantinople. The Patriarch received strong local assurances that the movement had in great part its origin in the despair into which the Armenian population of Zeitoun and the other districts had been thrown by the banishment of their four chiefs, and that this state of mind laid them peculiarly open to the zealous and persuasive propagandism of the Roman Catholic clergy, in the hope that by the formality of becoming Roman Catholics, and accepting the supremacy of the Pope, they would be enabled to enjoy French protection the same as if they were French subjects. The Patriarch, in consequence, telegraphed to Mgr. Mighirditz Tigranian, chief of the Armenian clergy at Aleppo, instructing him immediately to repair to Marash, and to inform the people that the Porte had, at his instance, generously consented to allow the four chiefs of Zeitoun, who had already been set at liberty, to return in freedom to their districts. Mgr. Tigranian was further instructed to put the people on their guard against the false impression that their acknowledgment of the Papal supremacy would cause them to cease to be subjects of the Porte. The Armenian conversions to Roman Catholicism in those quarters had created a great sensation, and Mgr. Tigranian proceeded at once on his mission. I understand that he has already telegraphed to Constantinople that he is so far well pleased with his success; that many of the neophytes are returning to their former faith; and that the operations of the reverend Romanist fathers in Zeitoun and Marash, but that as they have the head-quarters of their propagandism here in Aleppo, it is to be feared that the delay in the return of the Zeitouuli chiefs to their localities, will enable them still to persevere in their designs.

A correspondent writes from Beyrout:—Joseph Karam, the leader of the recent revolt in the Lebanon, is reported to be at present the guest of the Emir Abdel-Kader at Damascus. He is understood to have caused a communication to be made to the Governor General of Syria, Rachid Pasha, to the effect that he is prepared to make a formal act of submission, but to the Imperial Government alone, without having recourse to the intermediate step of giving himself up to the Governor of Lebanon, Daoud Pasha. Rachid Pasha, deeming it impracticable, it woud seem, to effect Karam's capture, although he is known to have been at Damascus, communicated the proposal in question to the Government at Constantinople; and the latter, I am assured on good authority, have decided to pardon the insurgent chief on the following conditions: In the first place, that he must solicit pardon from the Imperial Government direct, without any intervention on the part of a third person (I suppose, Abdel-Kader); and secondly, that he must bind himself to fix his residence, not only out of Lebanon and Syria, but also out of all parts of the Ottoman empire in which Arabic is the prevailing language. These conditions will scarcely deprive him of the hope—whether by intrigue at Constantinople, where he is free to take up his abode, or by the good offices at the Porte of his friend, the illustrious Emir, or through the influence and support of the French Government—they will not deprive him of the hope of eventually persuading those whom it may concern of the policy of confiding the Government of Mount Lebanon to the hands of a man so popular in that region, and amongst the bordering Mussulman tribes. For the moment it has certainly proved of signal advantage to Joseph Karam to have had the ægis of Abdel Kader's protection thrown over him.

On the other hand, Daoud Pasha appears to be making every effort to gain favour amongst the people of Lebanon. He is causing two new roads to be made from Der-el-Kamar, one to Beyrout, and the other to Saida; and is establishing local tribunals in every village, even in those which contain not more than fifty families. It is doubtful, however, whether these means will conduce to his object, at least so far as that object relates to his own personal influence and popularity. The new roads will unquestionably be of great service; but as recourse is had in their construction to the system of *prestation*, compulsory labour or contributions, the population, who consider this system as merely another form of *corvée*, are not likely perhaps to thank the Governor too heartily for having subjected them to it in carrying out his improvements and with respect to so many new tribunals, in a country where the peasant and mountaineers look upon every priest or sheikh as an oracle, they may prove rather a source of discontent than otherwise, on account of the taxation which will be necessary to maintain them, unless indeed the Imperial exchequer is prepared to pay the expense, which I fancy it is in no better condition to do just now than that of the Lebanon.

WE hear that the Government of Bombay has forwarded for the approval of the Supreme Government a plan for reducing the extent of some of the unwieldy collectorates in this Presidency, and increasing the total number of collectorates to eighteen.

THE *Government Gazette* of yesterday announces that S. Mansfield, Esq., C.S.I., of the Civil Service, has been appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, Provisional Member of Council at this Presidency.

THE *Englishman* (February 8), says:—The following is the result of the opium sale held yesterday at the Exchange Hall on behalf of Her Majesty's Government:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar.........	2,000	1,320	1,315	1,816-1-0	2,632,125
Benares......	2,000	1,210	1,205	1,205-10-0	2,411,250

THE same:—The directors of the Bank of Bengal made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount at yesterday's (7th inst.) meeting.

THE same:—It is rumoured that the Maharajah of Bhurtpore is anxious to proceed to England; like the wish of the son of the Rajah of Nattore to enter the army, or the often-revived intentions of the Nawab Nazim and the Begum of Bhopal to visit London, we are afraid there is but little chance of the wish being fulfilled. It is a pity more Indian magnates do not visit England; but we cannot wonder that Government looks with suspicion on such movements, when their only visible result is to extend the field of operations open to the men who trade in the grievances of Indian princes. If Chiefs went home to improve themselves, and to study systems of Government, so as to introduce reforms in their own durbars, all would be well. But when the first idea which occurs to them, is the unfettered ventilation of their grievances, or disputes with the Supreme Government, the public of India may be pardoned, if it considers that they can be better employed in India.

THE *Pioneer*:—The majority of our readers will be gratified to learn that the suit recently brought by Captain Harward against Mr. Pollock, the Magistrate of Agra, claiming 5,000 rupees as damages for alleged judicial irregularities committed to the former's injury, in connection with the notorious arms case, has been dismissed with costs. We are at present only in possession of the bare fact; until the judgment reaches us, we prefer withholding any comment it may then seem fitting to make. Captain Harward is absent from the country, in ill-health, and our censure may in charity be reserved for those "blind leaders of the blind," who insist in dragging into the light once more, the record of incidents which might well be left to fade into forgetfulness. In that sense in which our utmost sympathies are evoked for the victim of wrongheaded advisers, poor Captain Harward has already secured a place among the army of martyrs.

A GOOD deal of inconvenience was caused yesterday in consequence of a notice issued at about 9 o'clock on the previous evening stating that the departure of the English mail steamer was postponed till Friday moring. From enquiries we have made on the subject, it appears that at half past 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening a special messenger was sent from the Post Office to Mr. Chapman, Secretary to Government, stating that numerous telegrams had been despatched during the day to Nagpoor and other stations on the line making enquiries as to whether the Calcutta safe date packet had arrived at any of these places, but as no information could be obtained the usual sanction of Government was asked to detain the mail steamer until Friday morning. This communication was returned with a memorandum written on the back in pencil to the effect that it was sanctioned, in the event of the mail not arriving up to 7 A. M. (on Thursday.) In the meantime the regular printed notices had been prepared by the Post Office in anticipation of the usual sanction being obtained, but through some misunderstanding they were circulated before the reply to the communication arrived. As soon as the messenger returned to the Fort he immediately took the communication round to the two English papers, but it happened to come to this office after the European members of the staff had left the establishment, in consequence of which it was sent open by a sepoy to one of them, who on reading it did not notice the memo. written on the back, and as a consequence it was looked upon as the usual sanction for the detention of the mail. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday night that the Post Master General received a telegram from Nandgaum that the mail train had arived at that station and subsequenty the Post Master received another from Sindee to the same effect. It appears that a telegram sent from Nagpore at 7 A.M. of the 13th instant intimating the despatch of the Calcutta packets only reached the Bombay Post Office after the packets themselves arrived by rail and no replies had been received from several other stations to which they were sent up to six o'clock yesterday evening. There appears to have been some detention of the train before it reached Callian, in consequence of which it did not arrive in Bombay till 11-30 A. M. yesterday. The Post Master issued another notice yesterday morning stating that the mail would be kept open until 1 P. M. The mails were despatched from the Post Office at 2 P. M. Under the circumstances it is to be regretted that the unconditional sanction to detain the mail was not accorded, as it would have prevented all the inconvenience which ensued.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 14TH FEBRUARY.

Govt. Securities.	Five and a half, 10 pm. Fives, 5 premium. Fours, 11 discount.

Document Bills, 2s.
Dead Weight: Light Freight, £2 10s.
Cotton £2 5s.
Interest on Loans, 7 per cent.
Money Market, unaltered.
40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 pounds, Rs. 7.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, [illegible] Rs. 4-14. Market dull.

BOMBAY.

A SECOND edition of the "Indian Travellers' Guide" for the present month is now ready.

MR. AND MRS. WRAY arrived yesterday per British ship *Longwood*, Captain H. Plange, from Australia.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government, on the 12th instant, that the direct line was right to Constantinople.

MESSRS. SOONDERJEE NARRAYEN and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, insolvents, on the application of Mr. Keir, were allowed by the sitting Judge in Chambers to resume business.

THE members of No. 1 (Fort and Colaba) Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, are to meet at half past 4 o'clock to-day, at the Town Hall, to elect their officers.

OUT of about four hundred candidates who presented themselves at the examination for the office of vakeel, sixty-five have passed their examinations successfully.

WAMON SUDASEW was yesterday committed by the acting Chief Magistrate to take his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court on a charge of forgery.

WE are requested by the acting Senior Magistrate to acknowledge a parcel and an old hat from H. R. Fawcett, Esq., for those who are destitute of clothing.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP told the gentlemen of the Special Jury yesterday that their attendance would be no further required at the present Criminal Sessions.

ON the application of Mr. Crawford yesterday, Sir C. Sargent in Chambers made an order allowing Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, whose estate is now in the hands of trustees under Act XXVIII. of 1865, to resume business.

MR. KEIR yesterday made an application in Chambers to Sir C. Sargent for an order to allow Messrs. F. B. Cama and Co., insolvents, to resume business. His Lordship granted the application on the understanding that certain conditions named should be complied with.

THE next lecture on University studies at the Free General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevie, will be delivered this evening, at half past seven o'clock, by the Rev. Duncan Macpherson. Subject:—"The Philosophy of Mr. John Stuart Mill."

THE rate of exchange for Bills to be drawn in repayment of advances to be made by the several Governments in India, for the service of the Royal Navy, and for the public service in China in the official year 1867-68 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at two shillings (2s.) the rupee.

IT will be perceived from an advertisement appearing elsewhere, that from and after Wednesday, the 20th instant, the line from Sindee to Nagpore, a distance of 29 miles, will be opened for public traffic, when passengers and goods will be booked to and from those stations from that date.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Rangoon*, Captain R. T. Dundas, which leaves this morning for China, &c., carries 1,400½ chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—
For Hongkong—Mr. D. Mahomed.
For Melbourne—Mr. Warren.
For Sydney—Mr. James Evatt.

THE new slaughter-houses at Bandora are to be opened on Tuesday next, from which date the old ones in Bombay will be abolished. Any person using as a slaughter-house any place within the city of Bombay from that date will be prosecuted by the Municipal authorities. Arrangements have been made so that the first meat train will arrive in Bombay at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Esplanade this evening:—

Quick March..............................	Anon.
Overture..."Die Flucht nach der Scheeiz..."	Kucken.
Quadrille..."Hoop de Doodendoo."	Montgomery.
Selection..."Domino Noir."............	Auber.
Mazurka..."Fairy Bell"	S. Werner.
Galop ......"Dixey's Land No. 2".	Coote.

THE other day, on the application of Mr. Thacker, on behalf of Mr. Goode, of the firm of Messrs. Drury and Goode, a summons on a charge of defamation was issued by the order of the acting Senior Magistrate against one Bunajee Dawood. Yesterday Mr. Thacker appeared before His Worship and stated that the defendant had tendered an apology to his client, and under the circumstance requested the Magistrate to strike off the case, which was accordingly done.

AN entertainment of a kind quite novel in Bombay is to be given this afternoon at Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. It is an "assault of arms," and the gentleman by whom it is to be given is Mons. E. Poulin, who has resided for some time in Bombay, and who we believe has proved himself to be exceedingly skilful and expert in the art of fencing. A number of amateurs in the art will assist Mons. Poulin this afternoon; and we believe that the proceeds of the entertainment will be handed over to the Senior Magistrate for the relief of the poor.

WE are sorry to see the *Times of India* using degrading language. This paper asks for an "official investigation" as to why a native postmaster (whom it mentions by name) makes a mistake, which inconveniences the public somewhat seriously. This is far too grand a term to use, and natives will possibly think it would not have been used of a European, as also Europeans will think a post-master of their body would never have made the mistake. An "official investigation" like an impeachment should only be threatened in matters appertaining to State policy and administration.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 14.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

We stated the other day that Mr. G. M. Stewart and Mr. J. P. Hughlings were fined in the sum of Rs. 500 each for not being in attendance when they were called on the special jury. Both these gentlemen were on the jury which tried De Sa, whose trial lasted three days, two nights of which they were detained in the Court house. When the jury were discharged at a late hour on Wednesday night, Mr. Justice Westropp informed the abovenamed gentlemen that an application had been made to him on their behalf and on account of it having been explained to him that they had been absent through misapprehension, he had determined upon remitting the fines recorded against them.

◆

PROFESSOR VANEK continues to give representations two or three times weekly, and we are glad to find that they are well attended. He has a varied stock of amusements, and changes his programme in an agreeable manner from evening to evening. Last night it was the "magnetic suspension of Miss Adele, which was the main feature of the programme, and to-night it is to be "The Miraculous Oracle of Delhi," the oracle being a human head (we presume, detached from the shoulders, for nothing in this way seems impossible to the Professor) which answers questions that are put to it. Amongst the other features of the entertainment, the sleight-of-hand performances of the Professor might of themselves provide an evening's amusement.

◆

ON an application made by Mr. W. H. Crawford yesterday, on behalf of Mr. G. R. Wilson, the official liquidator of the Alliance Financial Corporation, Sir Charles Sargent made an order directing that a call of Rs. 100 per share should be made on the contributories of the Corporation. Mr. Edoljee Nusserwanjee Setna, a contributory, asked that the call should be made payable in instalments; but His Lordship said he could not make an order in those terms. Mr. Crawford said that the official liquidators—in whose hands the matter would rest—would show all reasonable consideration to shareholders who were in difficulties. It lies with the liquidator, we believe, to fix the date when the call shall be payable.

◆

MR. J. O'CONNELL, who was fined the other day as a defaulting juror, appeared yesterday before Mr. Justice Westropp, when His Lordship told him that he had sent a medical certificate of his inability to serve on the jury, and yet that he had been attending to his office duties. Mr. O'Connell admitted that it was so, because his office was next to his bungalow. His Lordship asked him if his medical adviser had told him that he might attend his office and not attend the Court. Mr. O'Connell answered in the affirmative, saying he had been suffering from the effects of a sunstroke, and that his medical adviser was ready to make an affidavit to that effect. His Lordship said that, when his medical adviser made an affidavit, he would consider it; until then he would make no order for a remission of the fine.

◆

ON Saturday evening last Miss Mary Carpenter was invited by Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung to meet a number of educated Hindoos at his residence. The object of the meeting was to hear this lady's views on native female education. Miss Carpenter explained to the audience the object with which she had come to India, and then gave a detailed history of the success she has already met with in her undertaking. Dr. Bhawoo Dajee and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narrayen Mandlik thanked her in the name of those present for the lively interest she evinced in the cause of female education on this side of India, and the meeting separated.

Another meeting was held on Wednesday last at the bungalow of the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy where Miss Carpenter was invited for a similar object.

We understand that Mary Carpenter intends to visit the Alexandra Girls' Institution and the other female schools of this city in a day or two.

◆

OUR readers may remember that some months ago an Italian named Zampedri, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life for the murder of a sepoy at Mazagon, broke out of the House of Correction, and for a time succeeded in eluding the efforts of the police. By the exertions of Major Henderson, however, he was tracked to an hotel in the Fort, and captured there by Inspector Henry Bailey; and sent back to the House of Correction. On Tuesday last Mr. Bailey, the Governor of the House of Correction, discovered that Zampedri and four other prisoners, named Driscoll, Bennis, Gallahan, and Perry—all of whom are under sentence of lengthened periods of imprisonment or for life—had succeeded in filing away the rivets of their leg-irons, and that they evidently contemplated making their escape. No time was lost in putting new rivets on their irons, and as it was believed that the men would try to escape that night, a guard of sepoys was stationed around the building, and some European inspectors were detailed to look sharply after them; but the prisoners failed to put their design into execution.

◆

MR. LEATHES appeared on behalf of Mr. Jehanghier Rustomjee Mody before Sir C. Sargent yesterday in Chambers, and applied for an order to compel the directors of the Financial Association of Europe and India, in which his client was a shareholder, to allow him to inspect the books of the Company in regard to certain share transactions in which it was alleged that they had entered into to the extent of about eight lacs. Mr. Jehanghier wished to call them to account for these transactions, which it was believed they had contracted without being authorized to do so by the Articles of Association. The directors had been applied to permit Mr. Jehanghier to inspect the books. It appeared that a rule *nisi* had been obtained previously, and yesterday Mr. Green appeared on behalf of the directors to show cause against the rule being made absolute; he contended that by the Articles of Association a shareholder was only allowed to inspect the registry of shareholders. His Lordship ruled that the applicant should be allowed to inspect the books he required and every other book bearing on the transactions.

◆

THE weekly mortuary report is again unfavourable, the number of deaths being 336 against 279 in the previous report, 57 less than the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years and one less than the total of the corresponding period in 1866.

RACE OR CASTE.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident.	Total.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	...	...	5	3	...	8
Brahmins	...	...	...	2	6	...	8
Lingait ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Bhatia ...	...	...	...	5	1	...	6
Hindoos of other Castes	3	7	...	61	93	2	166
Hindoo Outcastes	...	1	...	8	11	1	21
Moosulman	2	...	...	34	55	1	92
Parsee	...	1	1	7	20	2	31
Jew	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Native Christian	...	1	...	1	11	1	14
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
European	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Negro-African	...	...	...	3	3	...	6
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	10	1	128	214	8	366
Corresponding Week, 1866	3	16	19	248	73	8	367

◆

FLOATING CHURCH.—On Wednesday evening last the 16th of the course of popular lectures to seamen was given, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. E. Chapple, by the Rev. William Brown Keer. The subject chosen was "*Manliness.*" The lecturer after noticing the difficulty of defining either Man or Manliness, though there was a pretty general consent among civilized nations as to what the latter was and was not, cited various definitions which had been given of man and virtue, and the similarity between this and the old Roman *virtus* or virtue from the word (*vir*) for man in general. Hence virtue or manliness might be said to be "that which is becoming to man;" and in practice is the possession and harmonious development or manifestation of all those qualities "becoming to man," and which produce the greatest amount of happiness to ourselves and others. And where there is a marked want of these we are accustomed to say "He is no man!" Several mistaken notions of manliness were discussed and illustrated by examples, and their natural consequences, as loss of health, substance, happiness, and life itself. Examples of high and noble, yet pure, humble and disinterested aims and pursuits were contrasted with others which, though great and ambitious, aimed only at mean and selfish ends, wholly unworthy of man, and only productive of misery. True manliness patiently follows and courageously aims at truth, nor courts applause or shuns ridicule, persecution, danger, or even death in the path of duty. The lecturer concluded by reminding his hearers that the sacred Writers often give such directions as "quit yourselves like men," "show yourselves men" and "add to your faith virtue." And while they afford a tolerably complete list of qualities against which "there is no law," they at the same time hold out for our imitation, [illegible] examples of true manliness, the highest type of pure and exalted [illegible]

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT CLOTH.—This case, which had been three times before Mr. R. B. Barton for hearing, was yesterday dismissed through want of evidence. The particulars of the case are these. Mr. J. M. O'Callahan, who is employed in the Army Clothing Establishment, missed some pieces of cloth of a peculiar fabric, he at once instituted an inquiry and ascertained that a system of peculation had been practised in the establishment for a number of years, and acting on the information he received, traced the cloth to the house of a Borah in the market. The case was reported to Major Henderson, who sent a detective officer, with orders that Mr. O'Callahan was to point out any cloth which he could identify as likely to have been stolen from the Clothing Establishment and give it in charge to the detective officer. Mr. O'Callahan found on the premises of the Borah pieces of the cloth which he identified as that which was in his own charge, and had been stolen from the stores: he also found a quantity of cuttings of new cloth, marked with the initials of the War Department, and with the "broad arrow" on some bale covers, one of which was marked, as "Government stores," and directed to the "Army Clothing Department, Bombay, the number of the bale on this piece of canvass, was shown in books of the establishment to have been taken out of the stores, and the contents used on the 19th of January 1865. Another piece of cloth (part of a new tunic) was ticketed with the label of Clothing Establishment, and dated May 1866: there was also a quantity of scarlet striping for the Royal Artillery hanks of new Artillery cord, good conduct lace buttons, hooks and eyes, &c. in all the contents of nine large boxes, two small boxes, and six large sacks. The Borah stated that he bought these things at a sale (of course he did not know that they were stolen). A Government resolution was produced ordering in 1862 that the cuttings of the Clothing Establishment was to be sent to Pimlico for sale, where at the last sale in 1865 they realized £14,000. It was evident, however, that they got the wrong man on this occasion, the agent through whose hands it appeared the cloth passed to the Borah has been *non est* since the apprehension of the Borah. It has not transpired in Court how the system of peculation had been practised, but it appears, even from the Borah's statement, that he has been dealing in pieces of Army Cloth for the last 20 years, therefore the guilty parties must be those from whom he received the cloth. It is difficult to prove that a man knows the articles found in his possession to have been stolen, but the marks, labels, and the quality of some of the materials should convince one, who has been 20 years dealing in the like, that they were to all intents and purposes stolen.

ADVERTISEMENTS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

(*Translated from the Jame-Jamshed, Feb. 14.*)

MERCHANTS and traders force their business on the notice of the public by bringing advertisements in newspapers, by posting placards at various places, and by issuing hand-bills. This sort of advertising is to be seen more among Europeans than Natives. It is not only by advertisements that they force their business on the notice of the public, but they also post notices regarding their business to those places which are frequented by passengers. At the present time the railway stations are found to be most conspicuous places for advertisements. In England such advertisements are generally posted on such stations. Mr. Maclean, the enterprising proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has attempted to introduce this system here. He has obtained the exclusive right of advertising at all the railway stations of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and he appears to be likely to profit very much by the arrangement.

SINKING OF THE BUGGALOW "KHOODA BUX."

THE adjourned enquiry was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., Acting Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the sinking of a buggalow by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Emeu* on the evening of the 24th November 1866.

The enquiry commenced on the 30th November last, when three witnesses where examined whose evidence we recently published in extenso. The case came on again this day, when the following additional witnesses were examined:—

Mr. Hearn, Crown solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. Judge (solicitor) appeared to watch the case on behalf of the owners of the buggalow.

Mr. Branson (barister), instructed by Mr. Hurrell (solicitor), appeared on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Mr. William Denison Anderson, examined by Mr. Hearn, stated: I am commander of the *Emeu*. I hold a master's certificate of competency, No. 5,160. I remember the 24th November last. We had been out for a trial trip and returned about 7 o'clock. Having landed most of our guests we were proceeding to Mazagon. I was on the bridge just before the collision took place. I was in a position to have seen the buggalow, but did not see her, because I was attending to the pilot's orders regarding the steering of the ship. It was not very dark. It was a kind of late twilight. I became aware of the accident from the engines being stopped. The only intimation I received that we were nearing the buggalow was the pilot altering the steering lights called the telegraph. I went on to the forecastle immediately after the collision. The buggalow was heeling over at a considerable angle. The masts were standing, but I saw no lights on the masts. Had there been lights I should have seen them. I could not then see what extent of injury was done to the buggalow, but I saw it next morning. The buggalow's mast carried away our stopper, and the chain ran out, and the anchor went down. We lowered a boat for the buggalow's people but did not find any, and we then hove up the anchor and went on to Mazagon.

By the Court: As far as I know everybody on board the *Emeu* that night, that is the officers and crew, were sober.

By Mr. Branson: On seeing the telegraph ordering the steering to be changed I thought we were nearing something: I could not tell what. It was too dark to see the extent of the injury done to the buggalow, and the shadow of the ship made it darker. In my opinion the buggalow was lying in the fairway channel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge: I can't say whether the buggalow was in the same place or not when we went out that morning. When we went out in the morning we took the usual course. The channel is wide enough for the steamer to have come in outside the buggalow.

Sydney Coleridge Smith deposed: I am chief officer of the *Emeu*. I was on board the vessel with the pilot at the time the collision took place on the evening of the 24th November last. There was no light shown just before the collision took place. There was nothing to show we were approaching the buggalow. We were then going dead slow. Had there been a light we should have seen her long before, but as it was we did not see her until we got within three hundred yards. I heard no alarm given by the buggalow. When we first saw the buggalow we had our helm a-port. She had her head to the westward, and seeing we could not clear her we put the helm a-starboard to go across her bows. The engines were not stopped until we struck her. There was nothing else we could do. We did all we could to clear the vessel. We used all seamenlike measures to avoid the accident, but I think the accident was unavoidable. We struck the vessel right amidship. After we struck there wat no light apparent on the masts, or on any other part of her.

By the Court: If there had been a lamp one foot in diameter on board the buggalow I believe I must have seen it. Had we seen this light I believe this accident would not have occurred.

By Mr. Branson: The only chance of avoiding the accident was to keep steerage way on the steamer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge: We went out the same way in the morning. I am not certain whether the buggalow was there or not. I don't think she was. There were several boats at anchor there. We must have passed when we went out in the morning within two or three cable's length of the same position. There was plenty room on either side the buggalow to have gone in or out. She was laying broadside on in the fairway, as it was slack water. The fairway is pretty broad in that part. We cut her down and she filled with water, but her masts did not go under water for some time.

Mowbray Robinson said: I am third officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Emeu*. I was on the forecastle with the pilot and Mr. Smith on the 24th November last, just before the collision took place. I saw the buggalow as we approached at a distance of about two or three hundred yards. There was no light visible upon her. There was nothing between us and the buggalow to obstruct the view. In my judgment there was scarcely time to get clear of her after we saw her.

By the Court: All the ordinary means were used to avoid a collision.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge: I don't remember seeing the buggalow when we went out in the morning. I was one of the look-outs. It was not my duty to look-out: it was the duty of the men to report to me. I happened to be on the forecastle when coming in. It was not exactly my place to be there: my place was inside the forecastle. The buggalow was cut down to the water's edge. We struck her between her masts.

William Archibald sworn, and examined by Mr. Hearn, said: I am gunner on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Emeu*. On the night of the collision I was on duty at the starboard cat-head, partly on the look out and partly to be ready to let go the anchor. I saw the buggalow, she was nearly half a mile off. It was not dark. The buggalow had no light, I was not the first to see her. I think the third officer and the man on the look-out saw her before. We struck her in about five or seven minutes after I saw her. I did not report her. The pilot did not see her the same time as we did, as he was looking out for another buggalow on the port bow. She was reported to the pilot about five or seven minutes before we struck her. The third officer first gave the alarm. When we struck the buggalow we saw no light. The masts were standing.

By the Court: Had the buggalow had a light, as described in the evidence, one foot in diameter, all glass, I should have seen it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge: We struck about twelve minutes after I first saw her. It was not too dark to see a buggalow a mile off, when I first saw her we could see the craft distinctly in the harbour.

Cross examined by Mr. Branson. The third officer saw the buggalow before I saw her. I mean that we struck the buggalow about five or seven minutes after I gave the alarm. We struck about five or seven minutes after I reported the buggalow.

David Bilham stated: I am a carpenter on board the *Emeu*. I was stationed on the forecastle before the accident took place. I was stationed there at the cat-head minding the anchor. I was about one yard from the gunner. I was on the starboard side. The gunner was nearer the middle of the forecastle than I was. I saw the buggalow just before we struck. I heard the buggalow reported a short time before we struck. The collision took place in about a minute or a minute and half after she was reported. I saw no light when we first saw the buggalow.

By the Court: It was clear overhead, but dark on the horizon. I think I could have seen on that night about three or four hundred yards off. I might have seen half a mile off. I saw the light of the *Malta* a long distance. I believe if the buggalow had had a light up when I first saw her I must have seen it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge: I could see a vessel a mile off, and we could have seen a buggalow half a mile off; but as we were going right on to three large ships with lights up, the loom of these ships threw the buggalow into the shade. I did not see the buggalow until we were close on her. When I first saw her we were not above 150 yards off. I can't say whether anybody had then reported her to the pilot. I did not report to the pilot that we were close to the buggalow when I first saw her. I can't tell what distance the other vessels were from us. I cannot tell whether the nearest vessel with a light up was a mile or a quarter of a mile off.

Mr. John Smith said: I am acting second assistant master attendant. I found the buggalow the morning after the collision. She was drifting up the harbour, lying on her broadside, and full of water. I saw no lamp about her.

By the Court: I saw the main-yard, but did not see the remains of a lamp on it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge: I did not look for the remains of a lamp.

The Court adjourned for further enquiry until to-morrow (Friday).

LAW.

HIGH COURT—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1867.

Eleventh Day, Thursday, 14th February.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP).

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat on the Bench at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, when the following cases were called on before a Special Jury:—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.—Antone Santiago, a Manilla man, was charged with the murder of one Faustino, also a Manilla man, and on other counts with variations of the charge of murder and culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Hearn, the Crown Solicitor, for the prosecution.

Mr. Mayhew for the prisoner.

The Advocate General briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The question for the jury to decide, upon the facts of the case would be, the learned gentleman said, whether this was a case of murder or of a less grave character, *viz.*, manslaughter. The deceased and the prisoner resided on the 5th December last in a boarding house in Oomercarry, and on the evening of that day had a quarrel about a rupee. Both were in a state of intoxication, and one challenged the other to go outside and fight. The witnesses would state that the deceased was the first who struck a blow in the face of the prisoner, who, in the struggle that ensued, fell underneath the deceased, and then, pulling out his knife, stabbed him in the lungs. The witnesses to the commission of the crime appear to have immediately gone away from the place, and nothing more was heard of the prisoner and the deceased. On the following morning a tank in the neighbourhood of the boarding-house was dragged and the deceased's body was taken out therefrom, with several wounds upon it. Dr. Succaram Arjoon, the medical witness, would say that he believed that the deceased must have fallen alive into the tank, and that he died partly from the wound in the lungs and partly from falling into the tank. There was no evidence of malice; and it would be for the jury to say, under His Lordship's direction as to the law of the case, whether, looking to the circumstances and to the impulsive temper of these men, who are more prone than others to draw the knife, they would find the prisoner guilty of murder or of the less heinous offence of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

Esperança Tonnellio said: I keep a boarding-house with my husband near Oomercarry. I remember the evening of the 5th December last. I and my servant and four Manilla men were there. I remember the prisoner and the deceased, who were both rather intoxicated, came into the house and sat down to take their meals. They were talking in their own language, which I did not understand, until about half-past 7 o'clock. After meals they spoke to each other in a loud tone and commenced striking the table with their hands. I told them to go out as my husband was not at home. They thereupon went out. That is all I know. Neither of them returned into the house that night. There is a well near my house. I saw Faustino's corpse the next morning near that well, and recognised it. He had the same clothes that he had on the previous evening. Faustino was a taller and stronger man than the prisoner.

Romano Manho, a Manilla man, said: I knew Faustino, who was a Manilla seaman. I was in the boarding-house of the last witness with three others, besides prisoner and the deceased, on the evening of the 5th December. Prisoner and the deceased came in about 9 o'clock. I had no watch, but think that was the hour. Both of them were drunk and sat at the table. Prisoner asked the deceased for one rupee; but the latter said, "I will not give it even if you were to beat me." Prisoner thereupon abused the deceased, and went out of the house with an open knife. It was a clasp knife, which seamen usually carry with them for cutting tobacco. The deceased took his clothes off as if he was going to have a fight, and went out. The next thing I saw was that the deceased and the prisoner were fighting in the street. I stated before the magistrate that I followed them and stood at the door, and that I saw the deceased strike the first blow. I remember that he did strike the first blow with his fist. They then exchanged blows with their fists. The prisoner then stabbed the deceased in the breast with the knife. I was frightened and shaking through fear. The door was partly open when I saw this. There was no gas lamp at the place. Seeing the blow struck I went inside the house. The next morning I saw the deceased's body lying near a well at a short distance from the house. I identified it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew: When the blow was given by the deceased to the prisoner, the latter was not thrown down. It was when they struggled that they fell down and the deceased was uppermost.

Simon Morales said: I lodged in the house of Esperança and was present there on the evening of the 5th December. I saw the prisoner and the deceased there; they were both slightly intoxicated. I heard prisoner ask for a rupee, which deceased refused to give saying "even if you were to strike me I will not give the rupee." It appeared that the deceased owed the prisoner one rupee. Prisoner abused the deceased and challenged him to fight. He said to him "if you wish to fight, come out." They could walk well. The prisoner went out first, and the deceased followed him. I went and stood at the door. The deceased struck prisoner a hard blow in the right eye; that was the first blow I saw struck. Prisoner staggered back by the force of the blow, and pulling out his knife, struck the deceased in the chest. The deceased when struck called out "help me comrades, Antonio is killing me." There were four of us standing at the door. We were frightened and went into the house. Shortly afterwards we opened the door and made our escape from the house. Neither the deceased nor the prisoner was there. They were very good friends before this quarrel.

While Mr. Mayhew was cross-examining the witness, His Lordship said that, from what he had heard and from the depositions, he should have no hesitation in telling the jury this was a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Juan Correir was here tendered by the Advocate General for cross-examination.

Witness to Mr. Mayhew: Prisoner did not fall down by the force of the blow struck by the deceased.

His Lordship remarked to the men, who stood at the door and ran away without assisting the deceased, that they had shown themselves to be great cowards.

Francis Tonnellio said he was the keeper of a boarding-house in which the deceased and the prisoner were lodgers. He came home about half-past 9 o'clock on the evening of the 5th December. The next morning he saw marks of blood on the wall opposite his house and on the wall of the well near his house. He spoke to his wife and reported the matter to the police. He saw Faustino's body taken out of the well aboud 7 o'clock.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Acbar Ally, inspector of police, arrested the prisoner on the 6th December last in a house in Bengalpoora, with stains of blood upon his waist-coat and cap, which appeared to be recent. There were also stains of blood upon his right heel.

Mr. Jackson, inspector of police, remembered ordering a tank at Omercarry to be dragged on the morning of the 6th December last. The body of the deceased was taken out, with clothes upon it, which were produced in Court. They were then saturated with blood. Witness noticed five wounds upon the person of the deceased.

Dr. Succaram Arjoon, officiating surgeon to the Coroner, made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased's body on the 6th December. There was no froth at the mouth or the nostrils, and witness then thought that death was not caused by the man drowning himself. There were four wounds on his body, two of which were very severe. Death must have occurred through the two wounds if the man was allowed to lie bleeding without assistance for about three quarters of an hour: but witness thought that life was not terminated in this instance from mere loss of blood. He thought that death ensued partly from loss of blood and partly from drowning.

To the Court: It was possible, but not probable, that if everything had progressed well and no inflammation supervened, the wounds might not have proved mortal.

To the Advocate General: It was far more probable that, in the ordinary course of nature, the man would have died eventually than that he would have lived.

Mr. Mayhew, in addressing the jury for the defence, remarked that the crime having been reduced to that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the question for them to consider was, whether what the prisoner did was sufficient to cause death? The wounds might not have been fatal; and if the man had not been drowned, regarding which there was no evidence whatever, he might have lived. The learned counsel said that wounds in the lungs are not necessarily fatal, and mentioned a case, from Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas, of a man who, having been wounded in the lung, fought on in battle for the rest of the day with his wounds bleeding.

His Lordship very briefly summed up the case, after which the jury convicted the prisoner of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The prisoner, when asked why sentence should not be passed upon him, said he was brutally assaulted and struck by the deceased under gross provocation and in self-defence.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be kept to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.—Gopall Wittoba, a Maratha, was charged with using as genuine two forged currency notes for Rs. 100 each.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, Advocate General, with Mr. Cooper, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and briefly stated the facts of the case.

On the 7th January last, the prisoner went to the shop of one Senna Gugga, a Marwaree pawnbroker, and wanted to purchase a gold necklace. He selected one out of several, the price of which was fixed at Rs. 176. He then handed two currency notes for Rs. 100 each to the Marwaree and asked him to give him back Rs. 24. The latter, suspecting one of the notes to be palpably false, returned them into the prisoner's hand, and, locking up his necklace, he asked prisoner to wait a few minutes and then went out and reported the matter at a neighbouring police station. Two policemen went to the shop in a few minutes, arrested the prisoner with the notes in his possession, and took him before Major Henderson. Prisoner, in answer to the policemen, stated that he got the notes from a Brahmin. A Marwaree neighbour and a Parsee were sitting in Senna's shop while he went out. The policemen, before taking prisoner to Mazagon, made Senna put his initials in the corners of the notes; and one of them wrote his name on the back of each. Prisoner made a statement before Major Henderson to the effect that he was a mere broker to a man, who lived in Nassick and whose name he mentioned. The next day, when again placed before Major Henderson, prisoner said that he had given the wrong name, that the forger was Crishnajee Punt, residing at Poona, whom he was in the habit of meeting at Callian and taking forged notes from him, that Crishnajee Punt went back to Poona, and that he (prisoner) came back to Bombay and disposed of the notes. He proposed that he should write to Crishnajee Punt, telling him that he had disposed of the notes he last gave him and asking him for more: and that he would come and meet him at Callian. A sepoy took the letter written by prisoner to Poona.

His Lordship having briefly summed up the case, the jury convicted the prisoner, who was then sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

The following case was tried before a Common Jury:—

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—James Maguire was charged as above; and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Ferguson for the defence.

Mr. Ferguson took a preliminary objection to the indictment, which mentioned ten pieces of silk, on the ground that it was defective without giving particulars—an omission which, under His Lordship's direction, was at once supplied by the prosecution.

Mr. Branson briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and was in charge of eight packages addressed to Mrs. Pollard. At the Thull Ghaut reversing station prisoner was seen opening one of the portmanteaus. Another guard went into the van in which prisoner was, and saw various articles lying about, and one of a bunch of keys in the key-hole, which was identified to have belonged to the prisoner. He did not succeed in removing the goods, but it was sufficient to charge him with theft under one of the counts.

Thomas Dunlop, incline guard on the Thull Ghaut, knew the prisoner, who was a guard in charge of the luggage. On the 5th December last witness was in charge of the train from Bombay and was in the incline brake when the train reached the reversing station on the Thull Ghaut. He then saw the prisoner in the next brake with a portmanteau of Mrs. Pollard, who was a passenger by the train. He was taking articles of wearing apparel and a towel out of it, and putting them beside him on the bottom of the brake. Prisoner saw witness looking at him, got confused, and went out into the verandah of his brake. Witness reported the circumstance to his superior, Mr. Edington, who afterwards made over prisoner into witness's custody as far as Egutpoora. Mr. Edington had afterwards a bunch of keys with him, which he said was in the keyhole of the portmanteau. Witness thought the bunch belonged to the prisoner. The portmanteau, with its contains, was taken away by the lady to whom it belonged.

William Edington, superintendent of guards, remembered that the prisoner was second guard in charge of luggage on the 5th December last. In consequence of a communication made by the last witness, he went to the prisoner's brake, where he saw a portmanteau with the fastenings loose and some articles lying on the top of another portmanteau. Prisoner, in answer to witness, said the portmanteau had fallen down. Witness opened it and saw nothing in it ruffled: the things were lying nice and smooth. He observed a bunch of keys in the lock, one of them being a guard's watch key. Prisoner admitted they were his and begged of him not to say anything of the matter, as he would be ruined. Witness then went to Lieutenant Birdwood and returned with him immediately, when he saw all the things had been restored to the portmanteau and every buckle fastened. The name of Mrs. Pollard was painted on the top.

Some further evidence was adduced for the prosecution.

Mr. Ferguson, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that the charge was wholly unsubstantiated or proved. It was most improbable, assuming that the witness Dunlop's statement was true, that prisoner should select for ransacking the portmanteau the very place where he knew he might be detected. The prosecution, said the learned counsel, ought not to have placed the prisoner in the dock until they were in a position to prove that the portmanteau which he was charged with attempting to steal, was placed in the brake van, that it was locked, and that no other person had at any time access to the van. This they had not proved. The way in which the case was brought before the jury was inconclusive and unsatisfactory. They might have charged him with a misdemeanour in opening a portmanteau; but instead of that they undertook to charge him with felony without any proof to establish it. The learned counsel then remarked strongly upon the omission, on the part of the prosecution, to produce the articles which formed the subject matter of the investigation.

His Lordship briefly summed up the case to a certain extent, when the foreman stated that the jury had already arrived at a conclusion. The jury then returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts, and His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for one year, remarking that the G. I. P. Railway Company were perfectly justified in bringing the case before the Court.

The Court rose at 6-20 P. M.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1867.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 12TH FEB.

THE attendance was not near so good as on any of the previous occasions, though an excellent programme had been presented. Looking over the season's prospectus we discovered an unaccountable omission, nothing being stated about either a steeple chase or hurdle race. Why this should be so is beyond comprehension, as those got up last year were entire successes; and there are many excellent jumpers, with gallant horsemen, ready to do battle at the present time. We trust the Stewards will see to this, and get one up before the meeting draws to a close; not confining it to gentlemen riders, but open to all.

Those who were absent from this day's gathering missed as excellent a day's racing as one would wish to see, the predictions of the "knowing ones" being completely overturned by the results. For the "Free Handicap" was given to *Grey Leg* with *Dervish* as best man; while *Telegraph* was declared to be nowhere, as not having the ghost of a chance. But the "glorious uncertainties of the Turf" was here once again shown by the latter being landed a victor after a well-contested struggle. This was also the case in the "Whim," which was by universal voice given to *Ronald Bayne*, but *Grey Leg*, as old as he is, proved still to have a deal of stamina in him, for although he had run in the first race, and been beaten half way in this, gamely kept on and finally vanquished his opponents. From the former exploits of *Væ Victis* and *Maneghee* the sweepstakes would lie between the two. Unaccountable to the Hajee the former run dreadfully bad, being beaten in worse time than his other victories. *Mary Glen* ran away with the Electric Stakes.

The subjoined is the races with their several running:—

"A FREE HANDICAP."—For all horses that have started during the Meeting. 1½ miles. Rs. 300 from the fund, with an entrance of 5 G. M. Three horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or the public money will be withheld. To name the day before the race.

Major Crosbie's	b. a. s. g.	Telegraph......	Emam	1
Mr. Ali Abdoolah's	b. c. f.	Mary Glen	Ali Abdoolah....	2
The Stranger's	g. a. h.	Grey Leg	Brewtey Senior..	3
Mr. Crawford's	b. a. h.	Dervish	Brewtey Junior..	4

On being sent away from the post, *Grey Leg* jumped off with the lead, but he did not retain it for upwards of a quarter of a mile, when it was taken from him by *Mary Glen* with *Dervish* on her quarters; *Telegraph* in the van. This was kept up to the mile post, the pace there increasing, and all now closing up to each other. Nearing the haystacks all were together; but rounding the Dhobies' corner it was perceived that *Dervish* was done up. From Pallonjee's an exciting race ensued; *Telegraph*, having caught the mare, now making the running. Rounding the last corner home all were using whip and spur, *Mary Glen* and *Telegraph* being neck and neck. From the distance the latter gained on the former, and to the astonishment of many he was made a winner by a short length; *Grey Leg* a good third.

Time—½ m. 1 min.; 1 m. 1 min. 56 sec.; 1¼ m. 2 min. 55 sec.; 1½ m. 3 min. 2 sec.

"THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES."—100 G. M. each, H. F. 2 miles. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once during the season to carry 4 lbs. extra, twice 7lbs., and oftener 10 lbs. To close on 1st June 1866, and horses to be named the day before the race.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. c.	Maneghee	Syed	1
Mr. Ali Abdoolah's	g. a. h.	Kingston......	Ali Abdoolah....	2
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	b. a. h.	Væ Victis	Abdool Rizzack..	3

A good start, *Væ Victis* going to the fore with *Maneghee* lying on his quarters. Passing the chair the latter was leading, *Kingston* lying in rear, waiting, hard held. So on to the Dhobies' corner, where the last had now taken first place, *Maneghee* coupling with him, *Væ Victis* a great way behind. From Pallonjee's it was seen that *Maneghee* had it all to himself, his rider letting him out at the last corner, and coming in an easy victor; *Kingston* second.

Time—½ m. 1 min.; 1 m. 2 min. 2 sec.; 1½ m. 3 min. 4 sec.; 2 m. 4 min. 2 sec.

"THE WHIM."—Rs. 200 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. For all Horses, Maiden allowed 5 lbs. 1½ mile. To close and name the day before the race.

The Stranger's	g. a. h.	Grey Leg	Brewtey Senior...	1
Mr. Ali Abdoolah's	b. a. h.	Ronald Bayne ..	Ali Abdoola	2
Major Crosbie's	g. a. g.	Mainstay	Emam	3

Ronald Bayne taking advantage of the start was round the corner first, making the running to knock *Grey Leg*, who had run in the first race, out of time. This was not to be done with impunity, as the latter used the same tactics, going ahead as hard as he could. At the mile post he was leading two or three lengths, the same distance separating *Ronald* from *Mainstay*. He was however caught by the others near the haystacks, all being now in a ruck. Emerging in sight from the Dhobies' Corner, *Ronald Bayne* was again tearing away, *Mainstay* his companion, while *Grey Leg* appeared to be done up. To the astonishment of his rider, he however appeared to gain fresh wind, as on being called upon again, on nearing the last corner, he responded with his usual pluck, overhauling his horses at every stride, and finally beating them by three lengths. When seen that the old favourite was gaining the day, he was greeted with loud and long-continued cheers.

Time—½ m. 1 min. 2 sec.; 1 m. 1 min 57 sec; 1½ miles 2 min. 57 sec.

"THE ELECTRIC STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. Rs. 100 entrance. Weight for age. ½ mile.

Mr. Ali Abdoolah's......	b. c. f.	Mary Glen	Ali Abdoolah....	1
Mr. Crawford's	g. a. c.	Bonnie	Brewtey Junior..	2
Mr. M.'s	s. a. g.	Multum-in-Parvo	Bewley Senior ..	3
H. H. Aga Khan's		Mah......	Cassum	4

This was a trial of speed for which only a poor four put in an appearance. *Mary Glen*, though she had run in a former race, jumped off with the lead, and maintained it to the finish; winning in a canter in 55 seconds the half mile, *Bonnie* second.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE attendance this afternoon was very meagre, and so was the Card presented, embracing only three contests. The first was an easy victory for *Væ Victis*; the second for *Orator*, though it really was *Dick Turpin's*, but as they were the property of one gentleman, he declared to run with the former. Some displeasure was expressed after the race by those who had backed the celebrated highwayman, as it was easily seen he could have won if allowed. A misprint in the Card occasioned the ill feeling, and no fault of his owner, as he was obliged to abide by his declaration. *Moonshine* won an easy race in the "Galloway Plate."

The following is the Card:—

HIS HIGHNESS ALLY SHAH'S CHALLENGE CUP.—50 G. M. 30 G. M. entrance, H. F. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Derby," and "H. R. H. Albert Victor's Cup," to carry 4 lbs. extra; winner of both 7 lbs. Horses imported after the 1st September 1865 allowed 5 lbs. To close and name on the 1st June 1866, but horses may be entered until 1st September 1866 upon 40 G. M. entrance H. F. 1½ mile.

Hajee Abdool Wahab's	b. a. h.	Væ Victis......	Abdool Rizzack ..	1
H. H. Aga Khan's......	b. a. h.	British Flag......	Syed	2

Væ Victis jumped off with the lead, but it was taken from him at the corner by *British Flag*; who, however, did not retain it long, as that former was making the running at the mile post. He was never caught again by the other, winning in a canter, in three minutes the mile and a half.

THE DEALERS' TRIAL CUP.—Value about Rs. 500 raised by subscription. For all horses landed in Bombay since 1st November 1866. R. C. Weight for age and inches. Western India Turf Club standard reduced 7lbs. 100 Rs. H. F. Nominations to be taken on the 1st January 1867, and horses to be named the day before the race.

Mr. Lamb's name	b. a. g.	Orator......	Emam	1
Major Crosbie's......	b. a. h.	Dick Turpin ...	Ali Abdoolah ...	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	b. a. h.	Teras......	Syed	3

From the start *Dick Turpin* ran away from the others by several lengths, making the running for his stable companion, who was waiting on *Teras*. This position was maintained till the half mile from home, when *Orator* left the latter and challenged the leader, who was pulled back by his rider to let him go in and win; which he did in very indifferent time. Round the course being performed in 3 minutes 17 seconds.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. 1¼ mile. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 9 st. To close and name the day before the race.

Capt. Anderson's......	g. a. g.	Moonshine......	Ali Abdoolah..	1
Major Crosbie's......	g. a. g.	Mainstay	Emam......	2
H. H. Aga Khan's......	g. a. h.	Jairam......	Syed	3

Moonshine, taking advantage of a very indifferent start, rounded the corner first, *Mainstay* lying three lengths in rear of the two, waiting. From the Dhobies' corner they were all together, but on nearing the last corner home *Jairam* dropped in rear, *Moonshine* leading and drawing away from *Mainstay* won a very poor race.

Time—3 minutes the mile and a half.

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPEAL TO ADDISCOMBE MEN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—If you can find room in your paper for the following appeal you will confer a great kindness upon a worthy old woman.

Addiscombe men will be sorry to hear that Mother Rose is in a state of poverty. A letter by last mail from an officer of the Royal (Madras) Engineers contains the following:—"I have written to friends in Bengal and Madras and asked them to stir up all Addiscombe men and induce them to subscribe a trifle in order to assist the poor woman in her old age. I hope sufficient will be raised to buy her a small annuity. Smith, Elder and Co. are receiving subscriptions, which will be acknowledged in their paper. As soon as the sum collected becomes sufficient a committee of three officers will be named to arrange about the annuity." Subscriptions may be sent direct to Smith, Elder & Co., or to Major Bonus, R. E., Kurrachee.

I enclose my card and beg permission to sign myself ADDISCOMBE.

4th February.

THE REPORTED EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In consequence of the uncertainty which has existed as to the correct reading of the telegram respecting the reported expedition to Abyssinia, which was published in your columns on the 4th instant, during my temporary absence from Bombay, I have obtained a *verbatim* copy of the message as it passed through Kurrachee. The mutilated state in which it was received from the Indo-European Department will, I think, show how extremely difficult it is in some cases to give the exact interpretation of telegrams as despatched from London. The following is an extract of the copy referred to:—

"Nep Craubourne ordered preparation ebedition Abysinia Premature result hands Grewethere missions still unknown consequence telegraphic advice Bombay remittance liquidator Commercial Bank India will ask sanction Chancery dividend ten shillings."

Which should, I think, be translated as follows:—

"The news that Earl Craubourne has ordered preparations to be made for an expedition to Abyssinia is premature; the result of Colonel Merewether's mission being still unknown."

"In consequence of telegraphic advice of remittances from Bombay, the liquidator of the Commercial Bank of India will ask the sanction of the Court of Chancery to (the payment of) a dividend of 10s. in the pound."

In the present instance, in addition to the errors contained in the telegram when received at Kurrachee the word *Government* was substituted for *Remittance* between Kurrachee and Bombay, thus rendering it almost unintelligible to the translator.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. COLLINS, Manager,
Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited).

Bombay, 11th February.

THE WET DOCK SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In examining your report, in to-day's issue of the *Gazette*, of the discussion in the Chamber of Commerce on the proposed wet dock accommodation scheme, I am surprised to find such a strong majority of men, who are supposed to represent the general mercantile interest of this port, avowedly bent on crushing one of the most feasible schemes that has been laid before that respectable body. One of the concluding commentors was most avowedly the representative of the great wharf, would be, monopolising companies in Bombay. Is it because a large quantity of capital has been stupidly squandered by certain parties whose blindness in their greed for monopoly has caused them to merely improve wharfs for lighterage accommodation in the city that aspires to the position of the emporium of the East, and that is peculiarly favoured by a commodious harbour, and a most favourable tidal advantage, giving unexceptionable advantages to it as a harbour for shipping? Is it, I say, because those people possess large influence that they will insist on the perpetuation of one of the vilest systems of unloading goods that disgraces any port in the world? Selfishness is the only object that causes such an anti-reform movement; if it is not so, then who was it that opposed the "general landing" system that was started, as the only way of lessening the expenses of this port in the absence of wet docks? Only those who now oppose the construction of wet docks, because they want their bunders to pay back money that has been used in a wrong system. According to them the only hindrance is the Customs Act VI. of 1863, which prevents the parties having the twofold position of ships' agents and wharf owners, combining for fifteen days with dubashes and muccadums to land all the cargo of ships at their wharves, under the cover of being only anxious to unload ships. In fifteen days the owners have some chance of removing their goods, which is a very limited time considering that ships are not in wet docks; but there is a motion on foot which will authorise goods to be landed anywhere at the pleasure of shipowners as soon as a ship has arrived in port, and this little game would be perfectly spoiled, and ruin muccadums, wharf and warehouse owners, if the dock scheme were put into force, for then people could take delivery either at once from the ship or leave them in bond, without any chance of having to pay extortionate charges, or having goods huddled from one end of the harbour to another at the great risk of loss, and almost a certainty of being damaged.

I trust you will assist, Mr. Editor, in forwarding the plan for accommodating the trade which must flow through our port in preference to all others, to ensure which the wet dock system is almost a vital necessity. The excuse that wharves are fully able to accommodate trade only for the Customs' restrictions being a fallacy, which is proved by the present practice of overland cargo being landed as it comes to hand by a provision made in bills of lading. Hoping you may pardon my thus intruding on your space, and that the aims of monopolists may be forced to give way in the interest not only of this community but in that of the Indian Empire at large.

TEMPUS FUGIT.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The first exclamation one invariably makes, on reading a moderately well written letter, is to wonder who wrote it. Your correspondent "X" of this morning has excited some attention and the usual exclamation, and from this he may take the flattering unction to his mind that he has written what is generally termed a readable letter; but, unlike what the clown said about lending his friend the dollar, it is far from the truth. "X's" passion appears to have got the better of his veracity and good judgment, if he has any of the latter beyond measured sentences, and big words taken, as Paddy would say, from the heart of the Dictionary. A latent feeling of pique pervades the whole of this composition, and it is to be feared that "X," in baulking the splenetic mind of "One of the Engineers," managed, perhaps against *his* hopes, to swallow "the gorge of carrion and morbid draught of pleasure" himself.

"X" starts with saying that he does not know Mr. Whitley, and has never exchanged a syllable with him in his life. Can "X" add that neither he nor his partner have recently had *written* communications with that gentleman on business matters connected with Back Bay?

"X" proceeds to make his mode of procedure plain to the minds of your readers, and gives them to understand that the position he assumes is to prove "not so much that the engineers were incapable, as that there was a want of all and anything denoted by the noble term 'engineering' in the progress of the works under their construction." This explanation was very necessary, for in dealing with the matter in detail "X" seems to have lost sight of his object in his attempt to be witty and cutting.

The value of all anonymous productions of this kind would be very much increased or lessened if the writers were to put their names to them. In the absence of such, all of course is conjecture, but "X" will not, I think, deny me the privilege he took with "One of the Engineers," when pronouncing him a horse-dealer, to give the public my opinion as to who "X" is; and in this way attaching to his criticism their proper estimate.

A careful perusal of his letter leads me to the following conclusion:—

1st. That "X" has had something to do with the Back Bay works.

2nd. That he knows the engineers personally, and has had a good deal to do with them.

3rd. That he makes some pretence to engineering knowledge.

4th. That he is a contractor.

And assuming this to be correct, and that I am not therefore mistaken in his identity, I would next proceed to note *seriatim* on his numbered paragraphs.

1. *The Overbridge.*—An article in the *Builder* of the 5th January (copied into your columns) which in fact has given rise to all this correspondence, fixes this gross error on the shoulders of the engineers, and justly too—but does not enter upon the ridiculous when he assigns a value to the *thought* which produced it. So far as the bridge itself is concerned, it is well known that the design was obtained from "Dempsey on Railways."

2. *The insignificant Geological Error.*—It would be as well for "X" to note that this was a matter upon which two eminent authorities on the subject (Doctors Wilson and Buist) differed. But who bamboozled "X" into thinking that this error led to the purchase of land not immediately required. Again, can "X" give us the geological formation of Malabar Hill, even after his own *experience* of travelling on the Ghats?

3. *The Wire Rope Inclines.*—Engineers usually call the benchings on the face of the work (not in the air) "lifts," and had "X" any European experience he would have known that on a facing as deep as Malabar Hill there should be two or three such lifts. A very serious accident happened in 1865 on these works, when four men lost their lives and twelve others were seriously injured, solely through this facing being as deep as it now is. I shall say nothing of sidings becoming blocked, and numerous other objections. Again, some 350 waggon loads of earth and stone was run down daily by means of these wire rope inclines, thus keeping one locomotive fully employed. What has "X" to say to this *fact?*

4. *Night Work.*—The *Bombay Builder* has, I think, fairly placed the expenditure on this account to the debit of the promoters. Certainly the engineers were not responsible.

5. *The Electric Light.*—A blunder committed by the engineers most assuredly. "X's" sarcasm however is most amusing. He evidently imbibes inspiration at the "white man's," but the imitation is poor—very. The allusion to the talented mind with sucking engineering tendencies falls flat from "X".

6. *The Break Water.*—Abuse is not argument, "X." Do notice the design, and let us have those formidable figures which you are afraid to show. Is three or four times the calculated strength your experience, or the experience of those you have so much respect for, in the matter of timber work? Do let us have your reasonings, "X". The poor Back Bay engineers cannot make use of it now, and it *may* come to pass that in this way you will become one of the greatest "eye openers" of the age yourself. The progress in regard to this breakwater was not so much a blunder as that the engineers in some, to me, unaccountable way *permitted* the contractors to work from the wrong end. Had Messrs. Cameron and Ryan done what they were told to do, the B. B. and C. I. Railway would ere this have been in at Coloba, or very near it, we should have had no damage last monsoon, and the shareholders seeing everything going on square would doubtless have stumped up a second call.

7. *The Tunnel.*—Ha! Ha! Ha! Did "X" really take this to be a tunnel? What! after all his experience! The thing alluded to is still in the place indicated, and "X" may, by spending say one hundred rupees, in clearing away the surface soil that has fallen from the hill, satisfy himself of its existence. The expense of driving this heading cost close on £57, and its object—but let me see if "X" can guess this in his next. I may mention too by the way that the engineers had nothing to do with it, the contractor being the person who started it, and bore the expense.

8. *The Steam Flotilla.*—Well, I know very little about this. If the engineers had a finger in it, it was very stupid of them, although some people still hold to working from Elephanta. How about the pic-nics though, and all the waste of coal?

9. *The Reclamation with Sand.*—Another "eye opener," "X," or say, an I. O. U., and you will be able to wash down the little sand you swallowed yourself, even though profits did not amount to what you expected they would.

10. *The Piers at Elephanta.*—Bottled up excresences of ideas. Bottles again, "X"! Soda water this time! Soda is an alkali, and will correct any acidity in your stomach. Say another bottle, and you may find a little more relief. But seriously, what has "X" discovered about the Elephanta piers?

11. *The Locomotive arrangements and other things requiring Engineering administration of no common order.*—Your readers would not, I dare say, care to follow "X" in his criticisms on these points if indeed he is capable of making them; but I have no doubt the columns of our local engineering journal would be open to him on this subject. I cannot think that the Back Bay engineers would object to its thorough ventilation, as they would doubtless benefit in the end.

11—1. *The number of European Overseers.*—Unmistakeably great for the extent of work, but not for the number of men (at one time 15,000), but they disappeared so soon as the works were let by contract. But, Sir, these were hard working men, and say they were put over fewer labourers than they ought to have been, surely "X" draws no comparison between them and the fat-nothing-to-do appointments in the head office and its branches, which "One of the Engineers," in very questionable taste certainly, endeavoured to show up.

11—2. *The Army and Navy.* Of course "X" does not mean people to believe what he says about the number of sepoys etc. He was only giving vent to a *little bit* of facetiousness here, and wished to show that the engineers did things decently and in order, even at the expense of a *few* rupees not their own. Perhaps in consideration of Sir Bartle Frere's known antipathy to bare legs and bottoms, they did not care to have such about them, especially too as ladies often visited the works. "X" has often seen children making dirt pies in filthy gutters, and been instructed thereby. Perhaps a desire to become practical seized "X" on one of these occasions, and doffing the "X" and Ys for which purely practical men have a great contempt, he made some dirt pies himself. That is the way to learn, "X" and it seems a pity you did not start on some reclamation too. Trombay say!

11—3. *The Cost of the Engineers' Secretary.*—I hardly fancy "X" would have been forgiven had he omitted mention of John Abernethy Rose, Esquire. He is I believe a clever fellow—had the weight of "X." and was not altogether as pliant as "X" perhaps wished him to be. He had two clerks and one sepoy for the entire management of the engineers' office. Expensive this—awful!

11—4. *The Cost of the Consulting Engineers.*—Who arranged this? Did the chief engineers, or did the directors?

11—5. *The Cost of Houses.*—The houses were bought with the land, the engineers were by their agreements entitled to houses, and the directors no doubt found it better to let them have those they purchased. The houses for the overseers (wooden) were built for reasons that must be patent to any person having the control of large works. The directors did at one time, it is said, try a little snubbing in this way, but found it would'nt pay.

11-6. *The Cost of a very extensive Stud of Horses, Shigrams, and other modern Vehicles.*—Two old horses, one blind and lame, an old shigram and a pony, and this was supplied after knocking off Rs. 100 from the pay of each of the engineers for horse allowance. Grand this—very!

Great is Diana of the Ephesians.—Curry and rice, mud pies, and eye-openers won't make you great, "X"—not even the Capsicum, "X." "Lies is lies," "X"; howsumdever they do come and they didn't ought to come, "X." If you want to give the Back Bay engineers a wife, and prove they are incapable, do it from an engineering point of view. Don't descend to snivelling about a few extra peons if there were any. This is only food for little minds. But if you think the engineers incapable as engineers, prove it in an honest sort of way.

A P. & O. clerk is quite as good as any other man, and better in many things; and to give Mr. Whitley his due, the Back Bay Company, in securing him, secured, I believe, a thorough business man. But Mr. Whitley, like all men, had his failings, and such possibly prevented his working harmoniously with the engineers. I don't pretend to say there were not failings or infirmities on the other side, for I believe there were many, but both "One of the Engineers" and "X" make great messes of their attacks against either side. If there was any bad management apart from engineering in its abstract sense, then surely this reflects on the directors who permitted it.

In conclusion I would merely notice "X's" postscript. He exhibit a little bit of spleen here, possibly he is wild at having been forestalled in some of his remarks—for it certainly seems to me that "X" took three or four long paragraphs to say what Mr. Proctor Sims did in a dozen lines.

First of all he said that "One of the Engineers" he was sure had not written the letter, and that the signature was therefore an untruth: an opinion that "X" also appears to have held—vide his allusion to the horse-dealer.

Second. That in two particulars "One of the Engineers" made a mistake, viz:—In contrasting the salaries of the engineers and the head office—by taking the one at the starting of the works and the other at its close—a fact dwelt upon by "X." And in the cost of torchlight which "X," in his flippant way of dealing with facts, magnifies to upwards of a lac when he was told it was about Rs. 67,000.

Third. That his reading of a paragraph in the *Builder* was different from the meaning "One of the Engineers" took of it—an opinion borne out by a notice in the last publication of that journal and extracted into yesterday's *Gazette*.

And *Fourth.* That he believed this was only seized upon as a pretext for a shy at some person or persons whom "X" seems to be so *eager* to defend.

"X" thinks this is very silly, and "X" is verily a great man.

Following X, I beg to subscribe myself

18th February. Y.

P. S. I had almost forgotten all about the angry capsicum business. A terrible threat this. The whilom chief had better give up the idea, and leave "X" to cook *the curry*. Probably a little of his Madras experience will serve him when doing so, for it is said that good curry is made down in those parts. But had not the worthy managing agent better be on the look out that this angry capsicum is not presented to him, or probably pushed down his throat.

By way of preventing mistakes I should mention that I am not an engineer, that I have been connected with Back Bay, but am not now, and have nothing to expect in the way of favours from either the engineers or head office. I enclose my card.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, 10TH FEBRUARY.

I MUCH fear we are going to have an expensive year. Last season's rain fell all in a lump; we had three weeks of heavy wet, and the rest of the time was fine or only moistened with occasional showers; instead of the former and the latter rains, we were first boiled and then baked. The result of this was that the crops were unnaturally stimulated during their early growth; then when water fell short, irrigation became greatly needed, and could not be supplied, except in the immediate neighbourhood of tanks. The consequence was that the tanks dried very rapidly, and the snipe and duck shooting is pretty well over, while the crops are poor, and grain gets dearer instead of cheaper. Grass is also expensive for the Mofussil. The following is the comparison between the present tariff and that of eleven months ago:—

	March 1866.	February 1867.
Gram	24lbs. per C. Rupee.	18 lbs per C. Rupee.
Bajree	40 " " "	31 " " "
Mutt	42 " " "	34 " " "
Grass	150 " " "	110 " " "

It is possible that in a month or so prices may fall a little, but I fear they will not, and 25 per cent. is a serious rise in the feeding of horses; especially as the other grains all rise too. Cotton, I understand, is looking up, and the crop is likely to be heavy in proportion to the ground cultivated with it, which, to my idea, seems but a small quantity; on this point, however, opinions without statistics are worthless. I have only the opportunity of judging from frequent journeys over all the land within fifteen miles of Baroda, with occasional tours extending to twenty or thirty miles. There are no districts in this limit devoted to cotton; a field here and a field there are passed, and they seem to be healthy in general, but the Baroda environs certainly do not furnish a considerable portion of the masses of bales to be seen sometimes lying at the adjacent railway stations. The temperature is still low; the thermometer in any drawing-room now (1 P. M.) with doors and windows open stands at 78 deg.; up to a few days ago, we had very cold mornings and evenings. It is melancholy to think that the next sixty days will send our mercury up twenty degrees.

A large Durbar took place on Saturday at the Guicowar's city palace, on the occasion of the Vasant Panchamie, or spring season. This ceremony entails a drive of three miles through the dusty city, which is not very agreeable. I believe there is a large Durbar Room in the new palace at Muckimpoora, but this will of course be used for merely native audiences, at least seven miles is rather far for all the camp dwellers to be taken out.

I suppose Durbars are necessary to cement the amicable relations existing between the British Government and that of the Guicowar, but they certainly must be included in the category of nuisances. The people of India seem to be much impressed by them, however, and the lower orders look up to their superiors, sometimes, with loving veneration and trusting confidence.

BENGAL.

THE price of food is reported to be rising. The figures published by the Board of Revenue are borne out by those given in private letters from the various districts. Planters and others should keep the public well informed on this point, and so furnish it with a check on the statements of the Board. A friend, writing from the neighbourhood of Moorshedabad, states that rice has risen from 20 to 16 seers for the rupee.—*Englishman, Feb.* 8.

WITH regard to the murder committed in a carriage on the East India Railway, on the 10th December 1864 the Secretary of State agrees with the Governor General in the thinking that, if the guard in charge of the train, and the station masters at Dinapore and Bankipore had shown less apathy, when the occurrence first became known, the ends of justice would probably have been more satisfactorily, and completely accomplished. The Viceroy was of opinion that the Agent and Traffic Manager have not, in this instance, evinced a proper regard for the safety of travellers, or a determination to punish adequately their subordinates for gross negligence. This opinion has been communicated by the Secretary of State to the directors.—*Id.*

THE FAMINE IN ORISSA.

THE following telegram was sent by the Governor General to the Secretary of State for India.

January 18.—"I find that the entire failure of the winter crop in large tracts of Orissa, consequent on the inundation of last autumn, makes it necessary that the people of those tracts should be largely supported by charity for the next nine months. There are also upwards of fifteen hundred orphans entirely depending on charity. Under these circumstances, it will be a great assistance if subscriptions can be raised in England. It is estimated that £100,000 will be required for purely charitable relief. We cannot hope to obtain here anything like that sum, after the liberal manner in which the Indian community has already subscribed. The above sum is exclusive of a large expenditure, by Government in providing employment and in importing grain for sale, the loss on which will fall on Government."

Lord Cranborne replies thus:

January 21.—"Your telegram received and sent to the Lord Mayor. He thinks no subscription could be raised here. I have made enquiries, and think he is right. Distress here from panic, frost, and strikes is terrible, and engrosses public attention."

The above telegrams are, indeed, depressing ones. Thousands of the inhabitants of Orissa must be supported, for the next nine months, by public charity; upwards of fifteen hundred orphans require to be fed, and to do all this, a sum of ten lacs is required. Nothing can be more painfully urgent and explicit than the Viceroy's appeal to the Secretary of State, and nothing can be more discouraging than the reply of the latter. But we cannot believe that the people of England, however deep their own distresses may be, will refuse to come forward in aid of their perishing fellow subjects in India, if an appeal be put before them. The opinions of Lord Cranborne and the Lord Mayor are the opinions of two certainly very important personages, but they are only *opinions* after all. Let the people of England be asked by the meeting to-morrow to help us. They gave liberally the other day to the sufferers from the fire in Quebec, and we cannot but believe that, notwithstanding the opinions of Lord Cranborne and the Lord Mayor, the appeal will be instantly and nobly responded to.—*Englishman, February* 8.

ITALY.

Scialoja, the Italian Minister of Finace, has just made an exposition of the obligations and revenues of the nations which is full of interest to every one concerned in the growth of the new kingdom, and its ability to manage itself. He states candidly that the expenditure for the past year has outrun the income, and that a large deficit will have to be encountered. In going to war with Austria the kingdom was obliged to plunge into debt; and this embarrassment was materially increased by an honourable observance of the conditions of the peace. In yielding Venetia to Italy, Austria bargained for the value of the transfer, and the Florence Cabinet rather than raise difficulties which might have led to painful and unprofitable procrastination, accepted the terms offered, and abided by whatever loss they involved. Like all new States Italy is at present weighed down by responsibilities which have accumulated through a revolution and the after cost of reconstruction. For some time these are sure to be found painful and inconvenient, but if her people will learn to practise the virtue of sober economy they will be gradually got rid of. Indeed Scialoja thinks that he already sees a way of escape from the monetary troubles that perplex and hamper the Government.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

THE *Augsburg Gazette* of January 11 says:—On the 24th of July, M. Benedetti, ambassador of France, made a communication to Count Bismark, of which the following are the main features:—The Netherland territories having belonged till then to the ex-German Confederation to be excluded from any new political union with Germany, and Prussia to renounce her right of garrisoning Luxemburg. Retrocession to France of the territories of Sarre Louis, of Sarrebruck, and its coal basin, both obtained by Prussia at the Second Peace of Paris. Cession to France of the Rhenan Bavaria and Hesse, the sovereigns of those States to receive compensations in Germany. Those territorial claims embraced a much larger extent of territory than the one France was compelled to restore to Germany in 1815. In getting possession of the Rhenan Bavaria and the coal district of the Sare France would have obtained two fortresses, Landau and Sarre Louis, and also Mayence, the bulwark of Germany. Moreover, once Luxemburg having ceased to belong to the German Federation, Holland would have had no longer any interest to pay the expenses of the fortress of the grand duchy, which would have then to be garrisoned by the French, or demolished.

The same journal adds that it is a matter of public notoriety that the territorial compensations claimed by France have not been withdrawn, and that the day when France will deem proper to press them again is, perhaps, not far distant.

BANKS.

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Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

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6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

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The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

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Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
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By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

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Do.	6 do.	6	do.
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Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p doz.
CLARET	Médoc ... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. ... „	12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up country constituents, and therefore, to make a speedy sale, offer it at quarts Rs 5-0 per dozen, pints Rs. 3-0 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay monthly accounts.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—		
	St. Estephe	at Rs. 12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	„ 15	„
Do.	Do. Pauillac	„ 18	„
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	„ 25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		„ 18	„
Champagne, Lelegard		„ 25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY ... at Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARET, St. Estephe ... at „ 12 „

Discount allowed for a quantity.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)

Elphinstone Circle, 6th September 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do.	do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ „ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.

1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 „ „ Pints „ 34

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND, at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Bombay, 19th January 1867.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz. Rs.
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	20
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	31
Do. Brand a Crown	21
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, a patent improved three process BRICK MAKING MACHINE (by Clayton & Co.) complete in every respect with a 13 horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

27 Meadow Street.

A SMALL supply of high wheeled Dog Carts just imported from England.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has received for sale a small supply of High Wheeled Dog Carts, direct from the Manufactures, painted and lined with the best improved Fashion, with best Cloth, Cushions and Falls, Patent Leather Dash Boards, Plated Lamps, &c. &c.

A few Sets of best Germansilver-plated double and single Harness, Gentleman's Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Brown leather spare round Gig Rein, Rein-clips, &c., &c.

A small collection of Drawing Room Paris Playing (in Fiddle and Piano) Toys in Glass Dooms with Music of 2 Tunes. For prices and further particulars apply to

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street.

WANTED, immediately, for an Officer, one or two pairs of fast trotting (an Arab) CARRIAGE HORSES, age 7 years, height not under 14-1, and sound. Apply to the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea west side. For further particulars apply to K. R. COLAH.

No. 33 Middle Colaba.
Or 33, Meadow Street.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the Shop known as Rodrigues' Dispensary, No. 36 Meadow Street; also the upper Storey of the same House, suitable for an Office or Dwelling-place. Apply at the Fort Chapel.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ENGLISH GOVERNESS, to attend on a young Lady residing at Byculla, in her studies in Music and Literature, for a few hours daily. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

7th February 1867.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promply executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BOMBAY..................TREACHER & Co.
MADRAS..................OAKES & Co.
KURRACHEE..............BUDGETT & HUGHES.
POONA...................TREACHER & Co.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra-Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree.*

A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. continue to execute on Commission the purchase and sale of Furniture and Stores of all kinds for their Constituents. BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.

Byculla, 22nd January 1867.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY..

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., *which is now on view*:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 21.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suit, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.

Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies Kid Gloves very best.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

NOTICES.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.
ENGLISH EDUCATION.
MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Rev. C. McDOWALL, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. DREW, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. MADDOCK, M.A., St. John's College Oxford.
Rev. E. RUDD, M.A., St. John's College,-Cambridge, &c. &c. &c.

THIS COLLEGE is founded on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY, & Co., London.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1½ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing. Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
„ Souchong.	Souchong and Pokoe.
Flavouring Teas.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes.	Hyson (Green.)

Hyson (Green)—separately packed.

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c., &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TRECHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of real MANILLA CHEROOTS, just landed per *Vanilla*. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be indefinitely multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Glass quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stramboul do.
Opera Mild	Voronzoff do.
Long Operas do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the Mortgagees, the Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited), to sell by Auction at the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th day of Feb. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the mangoe and other trees growing thereon, forming a garden, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate and lying at Parell, known by the name of Thakoorwady, bounded on the East by the garden ground of the late Manockjee Limjee, on the West by the batty ground, now or late of Antone Jac de Souza, Phillip Loou, Lawrence Loou, and Sookud Hal Gavand, on the North by the batty grounds now or late of Narrun Gopal, Thakoor Maraj, Amboo Thakoor, and Mahadoo Gopal King, and on the South side thereof by the Sion road, and containing by admeasurement 17,714 square yards, be the same, more, or less, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax, under Nos. 399, 482, and 638, and by the Collector of Tolla Rent, under Nos. 44, 109, and 109, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1.

Any further particulars which may be required may be obtained from the Auctioneer, from the Liquidators of the Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited), Messrs. Trimbuckrao Ramchunder, and Ebrahim Noordeen, and from the undersigned.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Liquidators, Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited).

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK TIMBER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account of the first purchaser Mahomed Ali:—

600 first class Teak Squares, ex *Amity*.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—

4 Bales Grey Jacconets.
8 „ „ Madapollams.
3 „ „ T. Cloths.
6 „ „ Shirtings.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
4 „ T. Red Scarfs.
A few Cases T. Red Mulls.
2 „ Cotton Handkerchiefs.
3 „ Grey and White Dhotees.
A few Cases T. Red Hoodnies.

On account of the concerned:—

14 Malabar Teak made Window Frames, measuring inside to inside 6 9 4 by 3 1 by 6, from the top there is a cross bar, 4 by 3, to divide the fanlights from windows.

14 Best Malabar Teak made Venetian Windows measuring 9 5 by 4 by 1½

„ „ „ Sashes 5 by 4 by ½ inch.
„ „ „ Fanlights 4 by 1 6 by 1½ inch.

On account of the first purchasers Messrs. Razubally Lookmanjee & Co., by order of Messrs. Pallonjee Hormusjee, Sons & Co.:—

B B 627, 628, 648—3 Bales Canvas 54 in.

On account of the concerned:—

55 Tubs Sugar Candy.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT KALBADEVE ROAD.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Assignees of the Estates of CANDASS NARRANDASS an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees.

LOT 2.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Kalbadavie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Public Road called Kalbadavie Road, on the South by the property of the Trustees of the Pinjrapore Fund, on the East by the property of Vurjeevendass Vulubhdass, and on the West by the property of Purmand Thuver, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—PORT WINE.

Old, Mellow and Fruity, strongly recommended. Rs. 24 per case of one dozen. Sample bottles may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

TO LET.—Office Premises in Marine Street, with a spacious Godown. Apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE of a VALUABLE BUSINESS, WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.—On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, 4 P. M., HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless disposed of previously by Private Contract, all the MACHINERY, with FITTINGS, STOCK IN TRADE and GOOD WILL of the flourishing business known as the BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, and also the lease for the residue of a term of 10 years (of which 6 are unexpired) of the premises upon which the business is carried on, situated at Grant Road, next to the Theatre. The business has been working for the last four years, and is at present in excellent order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Manager on the premises or to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers, 6 Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank. KEIR, RAMSDEN & PRESCOT.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores for Christmas use, received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Backwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, French and Spanish Olives, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pate d'fois gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision.

ALSO.

Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots.

Messrs. M. J. & Co. have now on hand cut fresh Cheeses which will be sold cheap to ensure quick sale. Less than a pound will not be sold; inspection invited.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—Under instructions from Vulubdass Vundravundass, the Mortgagee, and with the consent of the Trustees of Jewraj Ruttonsey & Co., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell the following valuable landed property on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or a range of upperstoried warehouses standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay on the East side of Essajee Hassajee Street, at the Mandvie Bunder, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on the East partly by the property of the said Jewraj Ruttonsey partly by the property of Raja Hemraj and partly by the property belonging to Shamjee Rowjee, on the West by the public Street called Essajee Hassajee Street, on the North by a narrow gulley and property belonging to Khuttow Rowjee, and on the South by the property of the said Jewraj Ruttonsey, and is assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 27.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 5th February 1867. Auctioneer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING will sell at his Rooms in Rampart Row:—

On SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 12 noon, a quantity of Japanese Cabinets, Bronzes, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of London made Despatch Boxes, Ladies' Writing Cases, Albums, &c. &c.

G. B. GLADDING.

Bombay, 15th February 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE, &c., AT THE MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

On MONDHY, the 4th March next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the the Mazagon Police Office, the elegant household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, a square Piano, a Miniature Billiard Table, &c., of Major Henderson leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT "THE WILDERNESS," MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence "THE WILDERNESS," Mazagon, the Elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a splendid Piano, &c. &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Phaeton with horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDINGS, GROUND, MACHINERY AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF THE VICTORIA PATENT BRICK COMPANY (LIMITED), AT KEEROLE IN SALSETTE.

On FRIDAY, the 1st March next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Victoria Patent Brick Company (Limited), to submit to Public Auction at the Auction Rooms, in the Fort,

The Mill House and other Out-houses with the ground, held under Lease in perpetuity, Machinery, and Miscellaneous Articles. Will be published, and lots

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

No. 5, Forbes Street, BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TRINITY CHURCH STREET AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Under instructions from [illegible] and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee, [illegible] Rustomjee Tumboowalla, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 25th instant at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground, of which Sorabjee Dady Suntook is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenements, or a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in [illegible] by Church Street, at Dhobie Talao, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less; and is bounded as follows: on the East by the public passage called the Trinity Chapel Back Road, on the West by the vacant ground of Sorabjee Dady Suntook, on the North by the house of the said Sorabjee Dady Suntook, and on the South by the Public Road called the Trinity Church Lane; and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned in Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

FRESH GOODS.

Just landed by Overland Mail.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has just landed by Overland Mail, the following Goods, viz.:—Superfine Cloth Over Coats, suitable for Monsoon, of different sizes, a case Prime Allover Hog-skin Hunting and Racing Saddles, with furnitures and Bridles complete, Sets of very handsome Buggy Harnesses on [illegible] mounted with German Silver Furniture, Sets of very best Kersey Horse Clothing complete, very best Buggy Carriage Tendem, four in hands, Riding, Hunting, and Ladies' Whips, with Silver Mountings, few very best Woollen different coloured Blankets, Steel Pole Chains and Leather Pole Pieces, Sets of Fishing Tackles, complete in Mahogany cases, Registered Reinholders and Leather Pockets for Whips some of them Plated Mounted, Horse Pickers with Hammers, Assorted Pattern [illegible] for Harness, few coloured large and small size Carriage Rugs, Shammy Leather, Jamieson's Harness Composition, Bracy's Plate Powder, &c. &c.

The property of an officer, in of case consisting a Saddlery by Peat, Old Bond Street, London.

A set of silver mounted Buggy Harness, 4 dark blue silk harness rosets, 1 brass patent horse [illegible], 2 steel polishers, 1 leather legging, 1 pair of knee caps, 1 pair stirrup iron without leather, 1 standing martingale, 1 [illegible] head stall chain, 2 snaffels, 3 springs, 3 hoof brushes, 3 horse and carriage brushes, 1 set of girths.

Just landed.

A very handsome English-built travelling Pony Dog Cart, painted dark-green, lining to match, by [illegible] of Aberdeen, suitable for up-country.

Just landed.

A very handsome and neat shell pattern Park Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft by Middleton.

One do. do. Mail Phaeton with do. do. do. by James Henderson of Glasgow.

One do. do. Brougham by do. do.

One do. do. Small Landau Sociable by [illegible].

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts, [illegible] best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloth, [illegible] to match, and best plated and plain lamps, Lancewood Shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.

The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.

Just landed.

2 very splendid Park Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Andrews of Southampton, and L. Davies.

Just landed.

Several Miniature and other Broughams [illegible] and without double Venetians, Circular Glasses in front, Mail, Park and single-seated Phaeton, Waggonettes, different kinds of Buggies and four-wheeled Dog Carts with and without Canopy, and other Carriages.

The above Carriages built by well-known makers in England, Messrs. Silk and Sons, W. and F. Thorn, Andrews, of Southampton, E. Kesterton, Jones, McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,

A very handsome and Light Palkee, Office Shigram, with lamps and shaft, built to order. Any purchaser shall have guarantees for 2 years.

Just landed.

A fresh assortment of horse brushes of superior quality, and brushes for cleaning Carriage cushions or any other cloth, can work both sides.

And also,

A few sets of very best Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage, Harness plated on white metals with round and flat reins by Ellum maker, to the Courts of France, Russia and Spain.

A very neat and small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving Box, expressly made for single or pair of horses.

One Ditto Four-wheeled Dog Cart, with lamps, and moveable Umbrella.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog Cart with pole and shaft, a set of a nearly new harness, and steel Bar and Chain.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very neat and small nearly new Landau Sociable painted dark green lining to match, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Jones of Southampton, this Carriage is expressly made for one and pair of Horses.

A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of English made single-seated Child's Perambulators with hoods.

A few dozens very best Lancewood Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Whips with Silver and plated mounted.

A batch of few iron and tin Water Buckets.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several others new and second-hand Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 20 yards from the room of the undersigned on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 14th December, 1866.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, &c.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co., W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY: TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: Mr. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

☞ Be not misled by the statements of unscrupulous persons, as the Defendant was termed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Holloway's Pills are the most gentle, yet most effective aperients, and therefore better calculated for a family medicine than any other drug. They always set the stomach right, rouse the liver, stimulate the kidneys, and thoroughly cleanse the whole system. Holloway's Pills are most useful in chronic weakness of the stomach induced by luxurious living, sedentary habits, or other causes. They have restored the emaciated to health after every other means had failed. While they are purifying they are strengthening, while while regulating, they are increasing nervous and muscular power. These Pills do not excite any violent action in the body; hence they are specially suited to the young and feeble, whose constitutions may be irretrievably injured by more powerful medicines.

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